THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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FOR THEFT OF $173,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES MAN IS CAUGHT AT LAST

After 18 Months Mystery of Chicago Subtreasury May Be Solved.

EX-TELLER FITZGERALD ACCUSED OF THE THEFT

His Wife Cried, "Caught at Last," When Officers Arrested Fitzgerald—Believed That Others Are Involved—Fitzgerald Used Money to Speculate.

Chicago, August 23.—The mystery of the theft of $173,000 from the United States subtreasury a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has ever suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest at an early hour today of George W. Fitzgerald. Others are believed to have been implicated in the crime which for months completely baffled government secret service men.

Fitzgerald Was Teller.

Fitzgerald was an assorting teller under Assistant United States Treasurer Wm. Boldenweck. Suspicion at the time of the theft, February 20, 1907, rested on him, but so plausible was his story and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit, that interest ceased to center in him. Much work was done on the theory that the crime had been perpetrated by a colored man.

Meanwhile Fitzgerald was discharged from the government employ for culpable negligence in allowing such a theft to be consummated under his very eyes. The money stolen had been used and was tied in packages, some of it having been marked for destruction at Washington. Any of it would readily have passed anywhere except for their large denominations. None of the bills were under $500 and some were of the $1,000 and $5,000 denominations, the $1,000 ones predominating.

Theft Created Sensation.

The theft created a sensation throughout the country and congress at the last session was asked, and refused, to release Assistant Treasurer Boldenweck from liability, although it was promised that congress would again consider the matter at its next session. Meanwhile Herbert F. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter, and now head of the Young Secret Service Agency, became interested in the case, at first without official connection with the case, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldenweck.

Mr. Young's attention was redirected to Fitzgerald. The latter, upon his discharge from the subtreasury, stated that his whole fortune consisted of $600 in cash and a stock certificate for $1,000. His wife had a $700 interest in the estate of her mother, which was valued at about $4,000, and was in litigation. Fitzgerald, however, according to Mr. Young, embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reputed means.

Fitzgerald Bought Eggs for Speculation.

Fitzgerald bought eggs for speculation and stored them. In July, 1907, he inaugurated an egg deal which ultimately, it is stated, involved an expenditure of $7,000, and the following March a similar deal involved him, according to Mr. Young, to the extent of $15,000. Incidentally, the former teller had become the possessor, in his wife's name, of a residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, and valued at $8,500. Mr. Young declared today that this purchase was made in a round about way, passing through several hands, and finally into those of Mrs. Fitzgerald, for a consideration of one dollar.

Last July the scent is said to have become hot, when Colonel Harry C. Gano, a business man of prominence, and public spirit, reported to Mr. Boldenweck, it is said, that Fitzgerald had approached him with a proposition to pass several $1,000 bills.

Roll of Bills to Choke Horse.

"With your big business connections," Fitzgerald is alleged to have argued to Colonel Gano, "you can easily pass them. There's $500 in it for you.

Gano is reported to have declared that he had a roll of similar bills "that would choke a horse." After conferring

Continued on Page Three.

EXTRA SESSION STARTS TUESDAY

Majority of Legislators Will Reach City Today.

HOLDER ALREADY IN CITY

The Convict Question Will Be Considered From Every Standpoint. The Session Will Probably Last Two Weeks or More.

For the first time in the history of the state an "extra session" of the legislature has been called, and will assemble, at the behest of the governor, on Tuesday morning, August 25, 1908, at 9 o'clock. That it would be called has been known for a month or six weeks, for the governor sent in two messages intimating his willingness to call an extra session, and when the senate sidetracked the convict question, settled so far as the house was concerned, to take up other work, the extra session was called.

In the proclamation convening the general assembly the governor says:

"To hear the report of said special committee and to take such action thereon as may be deemed advisable.

"To consider legislation broadly upon the disposition now and hereafter to be made of persons convicted of crime, both misdemeanors and felonies, including the establishment of a plan or plans for the management, confinement and labor of convicts, and including the undertaking of such work or works in connection with which convicts may be used, together with the raising of revenue and the appropriation of money to carry out such plans; and to provide for the establishment of juvenile courts and reformatories.

"To submit to the vote of the people constitutional amendments and to pass legislation upon said subjects."

Only Topics Limited.

This does not limit the time the legislature shall be in session, but simply limits the matters under consideration.

In view of the report the legislative investigating committee is to make on the findings on the convict system in Georgia and the action to be taken upon that matter, in addition to acting upon a measure to care for 4,000 felony and misdemeanor convicts, no one supposes the session will last less than two weeks, and many think that it will last longer.

Even if two weeks the legislature will have cost the state $100,000 for the extra session is reckoned at $2,000 a day, and the regular session has already cost $70,000.

That thought on the convict question this time will revolve around the prison commission there is no doubt.

When men and not measures are concerned, for the question cannot help but narrow itself down to a personal one now, it always takes longer to decide, and it may be that the state will have another fifty-day session.

Holder Reaches City.

John N. Holder, representative from Jackson county, author of the convict measure, which terminates the lease on January 1, 1911, and which passed the house during the regular session, arrived in the city Saturday and took dinner at the executive mansion.

That an effort will be made to harmonize all other elements in the house to have the Candler bill passed, and the same measure passed in the senate, there is no doubt.

Whether this will be accomplished remains to be seen. That it will not be without a hard fight is apparent.

The fact that two reports are expected from the investigating committee on the culpability of those in charge of the present lease system will give ground for thought.

Then, too, the house is on record, by an aye and no vote, as favoring the Holder measure as passed, and it is doubtful if enough can be rallied to desert this measure.

That the governor wants the lease system ended at the expiration of the present contract, March 31, 1909, no one doubts, but whether he can get the legislature to agree with him is doubtful.

They did not agree with him on the anti-lobby measure.

They did not agree with him on the anti-pass measure.

And the enlarging powers of the railroad commission, got through by the skin of the teeth, while the quarterly payment of pensions was enacted one session and repealed the next.

The legislators will return to the city during Monday and Monday night, eager to get at it and away as soon as possible.

GIRL DEAD IN BED GRIPPING PISTOL

Miss Parsons, of New York, Kills Herself in Paris.

MOURNED FOR SWEETHEART

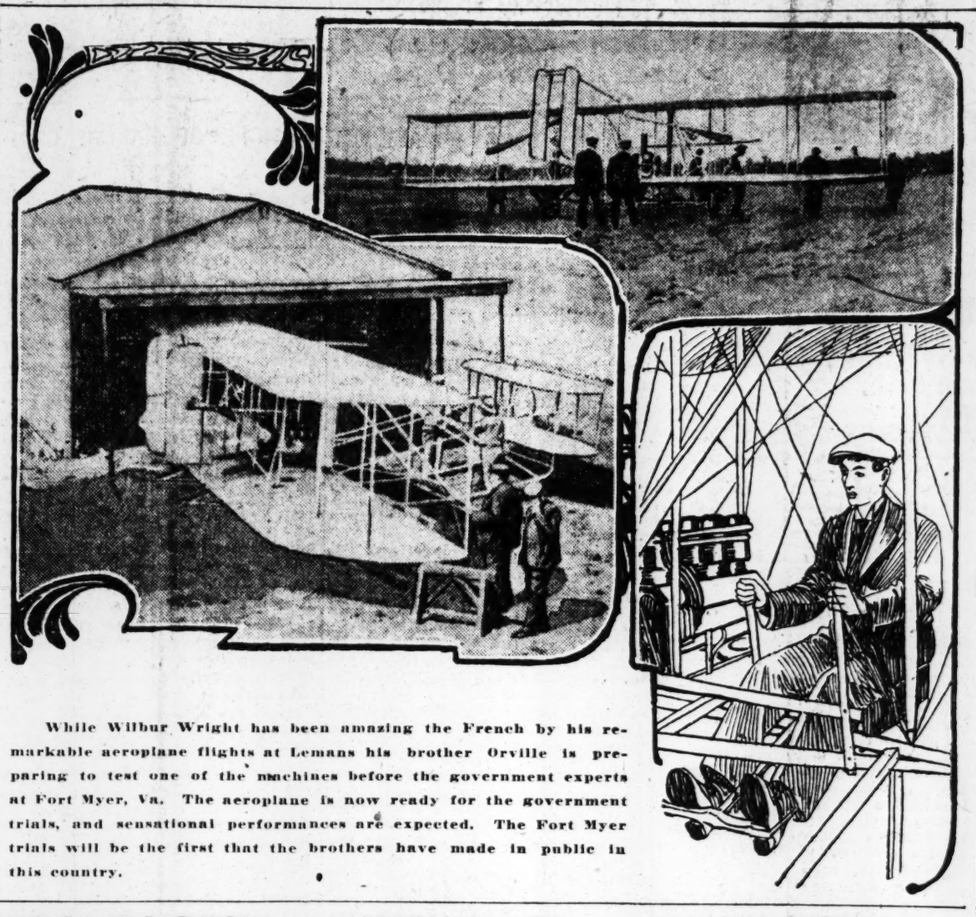
Miss Parsons Has Been Suffering From Melancholia Since Recent Death of Lover—She Was the Daughter of Charles Parsons, Railroad President.

Paris, August 23.—Miss Winifred Parsons, the daughter of the late Charles Parsons, president of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway, New York, who died in 1904, was found dead with a bullet wound in her head today in her apartment in the Avenue Iena.

The police say that the case is one of suicide, while friends of the dead girl declared that the shooting was an accident. Owing to the desire of friends and relatives to give the tragedy as little publicity as possible, the affair at first appeared wrapped in mystery.

It was learned, however, that the girl had been suffering from melancholia since the death of her fiance, a young Frenchman, Emile Maas, who died four months ago from consumption. Miss Parsons was found dead in bed at noon today by a maid who entered the room with her breakfast. The girl's right hand clutched a revolver, a bullet from which had penetrated the brain.

TWO VIEWS OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS TO TEST



While Wilbur Wright has been amazing the French by his remarkable aeroplane flights at Lemans his brother Orville is preparing to test one of the machines before the government experts at Fort Myer, Va. The aeroplane is now ready for the government trials, and sensational performances are expected. The Fort Myer trials will be the first that the brothers have made in public in this country.

SOUTHERN TRAIN LEAVES TRACK; TWO ARE KILLED

Engineer Dewberry and His Colored Fireman Are Scalded to Death.

IRON BOLT ON THE TRACK WAS CAUSE OF WRECK

Mrs. Dewberry Was Rushed to the Scene of Accident on Wrecking Train—She Arrived Just a Few Minutes Before Husband Died.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Buford, Ga., August 23.—A miscreant or some irresponsible person placed an iron bolt on the track of the Southern railway about a mile south of Buford this afternoon, and northbound train No. 38, which left Atlanta at 12:40 for Washington, the finest train operated by the Southern railway, was derailed and the engineer and firemen scalded to death at their posts of duty.

The dead are:

ENGINEER B. F. DEWBERRY, of 119 Washington street, Atlanta.

FIREMAN MAYSON WADKINS, colored, of McDaniel street, Atlanta.

A number of passengers on the train were shaken up, and many were thrown to the floor, but none was seriously hurt.

Track Badly Torn Up.

The track was completely torn up for a distance of nearly 200 feet. Three coaches were so badly damaged they could not be moved. The engine turned over on its side. Both sets of drivers being clear of the ground. The engineer had applied the emergency brake and reversed his lever before the engine capsized, and the ponderous driving wheels revolved at tremendous speed in reverse order until the steam was exhausted.

Engineer Dewberry was found on the floor of the cab, between the two box seats. He had made no attempt to escape. The negro fireman was also found in the cab, so badly injured as to be unconscious.

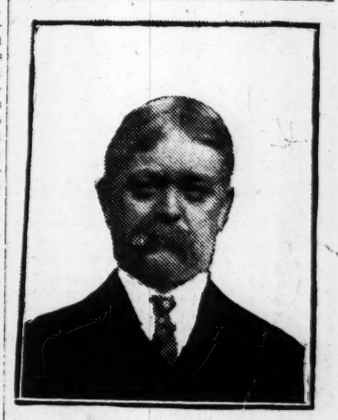
Engineer Dewberry was removed to a hotel in Suwanee, and upon the arrival of the wrecking train was transferred to the private car of P. L. McManus, assistant to the general manager. On this car Mrs. Dewberry had been rushed to the scene of the accident. The engineer died eight minutes later. His wife called his name and spoke to him endearingly. The horribly injured man attempted to answer, but his reply was unintelligible. In a few brief moments he was free from suffering.

Dr. T. H. Hancock had come up from Atlanta on the wrecking train, but the patient was beyond human aid.

Rushed to the Engine.

After the first bump came there was a series of jolts as the train ran along on the crossties. Finally there was a crash that threw the passengers in the dining car and the combination club and baggage car to the floor. The train stopped and three or four passengers, with greater presence of mind than the others, rushed forward to the engine.

Both the engineer and fireman were lying on the floor. Aubrey Fuller, of Birmingham, seized the foot of the recumbent engineer and pulled him away



B. F. DEWBERRY.
Engineer Who Met His Death in Wreck Near Buford.

REBEL BROTHER DEFEATS SULTAN

Lawful Ruler of Morocco Beaten by the Usurper.

TREACHERY WAS THE CAUSE

His Own Tribesmen Betrayed Abd-El-Aziz—Mulai Hafid Is Proclaimed Sultan and Abd-El-Aziz Is Fleeing to Damascus.

Tangier, August 23.—The defeat of the sultan, Abd-El-Aziz, by the forces of the sultan Abd-El-Aziz by the forces of his brother, Mulai Hafid, has been confirmed. The sultan of record was surprised on the night of August 19, and most of his troops deserted to the side of the usurping sultan after the firing of a few shots. Reports indicate that the defeat of Abd-El-Aziz was due largely to the betrayal of his own tribesmen.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed sultan of Morocco at Tangier, and an announcement of the proclamation has been telegraphed to all parts of the country. All the officials who previously have been under the rule of Abd-El-Aziz in this city declare that they have accepted Mulai Hafid as their leader, thereby making him supreme in all the large cities of Morocco.

Artillery Failed to Work.

Details of the battle show that Abd-El-Aziz had an army numerically the superior of the enemy, but that his artillery either failed to work or was deliberately tampered with. Some of the guns exploded, throwing the tribesmen into a panic. The vast majority of these seized the opportunity to flee during the engagement and general pillage broke out, many of the tribes seeking to carry off as much booty as possible.

Abd-El-Aziz and his escort retreated in an orderly manner to Settat, his army being pursued by the victorious troops of Mulai Hafid. Abd-El-Aziz was accompanied in his flight by the grand vizier, the minister of foreign affairs, the French military mission and two British officers. A Tangier newspaper states that British officers and several French officers are missing.

It is said that the former sultan will proceed to Casa Blanca and that he intends to go to Damascus.

Complete Triumph of Usurper.

Paris, August 23.—News of the proclamation as a sultan of Mulai Hafid is taken here to mark the complete triumph of the usurping sultan and the downfall of Abd-El-Aziz, the sultan of record, who, according to the latest reports, has definitely givtn up the struggle and announced his intention of retiring to Damascus, where he will await the turn in the tide of fortune before he raises his standard again.

While not minimizing the gravity of the situation created by the battle, the Paris newspapers are inclined to use caution in forecasting the future, in view of the frequent vacillations of the fortunes of the rival sultans in the past. The Temps says:

"The powers have always held the vanquished sultan of yesterday to be the legitimate ruler and they cannot abandon that position because of one defeat, but if he prove unable to recover from that blow and definitely abandon the struggle, Europe as a whole, and not one or two powers alone, can validly indorse his rival. This recognition can be neither quickly nor easily effected. Mulai Hafid must first of all accept the act of Algiers and all the treaties outstanding between Morocco and the individual powers. It is a mooted point as to whether Mulai Hafid, the sultan of the Holy War, can accept these without ceasing to be the anti-European leader to whom the natives have given their confidence."

Other newspapers here even suggest the possibility of a new conference of the powers over the situation that has been created.

BURGLARS BUSY ALL OVER CITY

25 Burglaries and Thefts in the Last 12 Days.

BIG DOCKET FOR RECORDER

Over 100 Cases for the Recorder to Handle Today—Of This Number 40 Are for Drunks, 28 White and 12 Colored.

Twenty-five or more burglaries and thefts have been reported to the call officers at the police station in the past twelve days, and probably a like number committed and not reported to the officers.

A few over one hundred cases are to be tried before the recorder this afternoon, including about forty drunks, twenty-eight white and twelve colored. There were nineteen drunks sent in by the evening watch Saturday from 4 o'clock until 12, eighteen white, one colored.

These are some facts and figures gleaned from the records at police barracks. The number of burglaries and thefts of late have caused considerable alarm. Such occurrences have been about evenly divided between the night and the early morning hours. Private residences have suffered probably more than business houses.

The striking preponderance of white drunks sent in by the evening watch Saturday might be traced directly to the new law keeping women out of near beer saloons. The number of white cases is no larger than the average for Saturday night, but the cases against negroes for this offense fell off remarkably. Last Saturday the recorder tried a total of 150 cases.

Fines for the past week, irrespective of stockade sentences, approximated $1,909, as against $1,800 the week before.

MEETING THIS MORNING OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

An important general council committee meeting will be held today.

The hospital and charities committee, composed of Councilmen Longino, chairman; Styron, Baskin, Harrison and Harman, will convene at 10 o'clock this morning. Business of special importance will come before the body, and it is possible that an investigation will be made of the death of little Thelma Fitzgerald, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fitzgerald, who died of blood-poisoning at the residence of her parents, at 67 Gaskill street, Friday morning at 3 o'clock, it is said, from a splinter she stuck in her foot from a freshly painted floor, two months ago. The child was carried to the Grady hospital and was treated for acute articular rheumatism. It is said that the child complained to her parents of the lax attention given her by the nurses, and for this reason she was removed from the hospital against the protests of the physicians in charge.

POSSE PURSUES NEGRO.

Alleged Assailant of Little Girl Escapes From Sheriff.

Montgomery, Ala., August 23.—Mack Holland, the alleged negro rapist, was taken from Montgomery tonight to Greenville by Sheriff Watson, of Butler county, and escaped from the sheriff at the Greenville depot. A large posse is said to be in pursuit of the negro, who attempted to assault a little daughter of G. Y. Watson at Avant, last Wednesday morning. Sheriff Watson is an uncle of the girl.

2 MEN KILLED IN S. A. L. WRECK

Engine Turned Completely Over, Crushing Engine Crew.

CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS

Engineer and Fireman of Train 74 Killed in Wreck Near Lumpkin. No Passengers Hurt—Train Running Slowly at the Time of the Wreck.

Americus, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Seaboard passenger train No. 74, from Montgomery to Americus, was wrecked at 1 o'clock this morning near Lumpkin, resulting in the killing instantly of Engineer O. J. Gilstrap and his colored fireman, McKenzie, both being residents of Americus.

The track had been undermined by torrential rains falling a few hours previously, and, without receiving warning, Engineer Gilstrap drove his locomotive into the deathtrap. The locomotive turned completely over, catching the unfortunate engineer and fireman, pinioning beneath and mutilating both men considerably. The remains were brought to Americus this morning.

Engineer Gilstrap is survived by his wife and five little children. He was 35 years old, and had practically grown up in the employ of the Seaboard railway. He was feeling his way cautiously at the moment of the fearful disaster, as evidenced by the fact that none of the cars or coaches were derailed and passengers were uninjured.

PURCHASE OF NEW MANSE RATIFIED BY CONGREGATION

Committee From Westminster Presbyterian Church Purchased Home of A. W. Farlinger.

At a meeting of the members of the Congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian church, corner of Forrest avenue and Boulevard, held yesterday morning, the action of a committee in purchasing the residence of A. W. Farlinger, which adjoins the property of the church, for a manse, was ratified.

The Westminster church has prospered wonderfully in the last few years. The church was organized in 1901 with sixty-five members. The first pastor, Rev. C. R. Nesbit, resigned two years ago to go to Nashville. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Guild, who was in charge for one year. The present pastor is Rev. A. A. Little, who came to Atlanta from Selma, Ala.

NINE MEN UNDER ARREST.

It Is Alleged They Have Been Terrorising Negroes.

Scranton, Miss., August 23.—Nine men charged with attempting to drive Fenton Turner, a negro, out of this county, have been arrested by Sheriff Smith. It is charged that the men fired into Turner's home. One of those under arrest, Will Vice, is also charged with attempts to frighten Minnie Brooks, a negro woman, out of the county. The others under arrest are C. Claxton, M. E. Phipps, C. T. Cowart, Fred Chapp, the three Newbill brothers and a man named Kelly. C. F. Browning escaped when the sheriff attempted to arrest him.

To Celebrate Anniversary.

Macon, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Rebekahs belonging to Yonah lodge in Macon are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of their organization next Friday evening. At the celebration Mrs. Lula Combea, prominent in the order, will be the principal speaker. A large number of members of this branch of the order of Odd Fellows in Macon will be interested.

BRYAN CANCELS TRIP TO MACON

Had Too Many Requests From Other Southern Points.

COMMITTEE MEETS SEPT. 8

At Meeting of Democratic National Executive Committee in Chicago Clark Howell Will Urge That Mr. Bryan Come South During the Campaign.

A telegram received yesterday by Clark Howell, national committeeman from Georgia, from Hon. Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national democratic committee, announces that after all it will be impossible for William J. Bryan to speak in Georgia during the campaign.

A meeting of the national executive committee is called for Chicago, September 7, at which Mr. Howell is invited to be present, as a member.

Chairman Mack in his telegram states that the speakers' committee met in Chicago Saturday and it was flooded with telegrams from the south urging speaking dates for Mr. Bryan, as the result of Chairman Mack's announcement that he would speak in Macon, September 14. These telegrams came from every part of the south and many from Georgia, all asking that as Mr. Bryan was coming to Macon, he be dated for other addresses on his southern trip.

As there is great demand for Mr. Bryan in the doubtful states the speakers' committee concluded that it would be best for Mr. Bryan to put in his time where he could do most good, and as Georgia is not considered a doubtful state—and as other southern states were demanding him if he came to Georgia—it was thought best to cancel his Macon date, and not to have him come south at all during the campaign, but to date him only in the doubtful middle and western states.

So Mr. Bryan will not come to Macon as dated, and the news will prove a great disappointment to the Georgia democracy, which would have made his Georgia trip a triumphal tour. The Bibb County Democratic club, of which Hon. Joe Hill Hall is president, had already started the ball rolling, and President Hall was to have had a conference in Atlanta on Tuesday with Chairman Hewlett A. Hall, of the state committee, looking to the arrangements for a state-wide demonstration.

It is possible that Mr. Bryan may yet be able to arrange to come to Georgia, and Mr. Howell will so urge at the Chicago meeting of September 7.

Sheridan Breaks World's Record.

Dundalk, August 23.—At the athletic games here today Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish-American A. C., beat the world's record with the discus, free style, throwing the sphere 142 feet, 5 inches. The discus was the one used in the Olympic games in London. The former record, which was held by Sheridan, was 136 feet, 1-3 inches.

Booth Asks Equality for Women.

London, August 23.—On the eve of his departure on a tour abroad, General William Booth has issued a long manifesto eloquently pleading for the equality of women with men and exhorting every member of his army to embrace this view and train his children to this end.

Death of Claud Hunt.

Macon, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Claud Hunt, a well-known citizen who resided on High street, succumbed to a lingering illness at his home this morning. He had many friends who will mourn his death. He is prominently connected in the community. The funeral arrangements will be made for tomorrow.

"ROOM FOR THE LEPER!" SHOUTED AT WASHINGTON

Washington, August 23.—John R. Early, a leper, is held prisoner in a tent at an isolated spot in the outskirts of this city.

Early, who arrived in Washington ten days ago, was discovered to be suffering from the disease while living at a Salvation Army lodging house on Friday. The health department officers have written to the authorities of North Carolina to obtain permission to remove the leper to Lynn, N. C., his home. The public health and marine hospital service are cooperating with the local authorities. If the North Carolina authorities refuse to take care of Early, he probably will be sent to the leper colony in Louisiana. Early has a wife and a child, a mother, two sisters and a brother living in Lynn, N. C., whence he came to Washington to attend to his pension. He served in the army for nearly nine years, and is supposed to have contracted the fatal disease in the Philippin

Early is thirty-five years old, and the health officers say has had the disease for over a year. In that time he has been employed in various stores and mills, and was actively engaged in Salvation Army work in numerous cities in New York state. Among the places in which he has lived before he was discharged from the army at Plattsburg, N. Y., in August, 1906, were Winchester, a suburb of Boston, Mass.; Troy, Granville and Oswego, N. Y. It the last two places the symptoms of leprosy first became pronounced. From Oswego he went to Canton, N. C., in May of this year, and was employed in a paper mill employing 800 hands. Later he went to Lynn, whence he came to Washington.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., August 23.—Forecast:

Georgia—Showers Monday and Tuesday; fresh south to southwest winds on the coast.

Virginia: Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

East Florida: Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

West Florida, Alabama and Mississippi: Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

Louisiana: Showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; showers in east portion; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

East Texas: Local showers Monday; Tuesday generally fair; light to fresh southwest to south winds on the coast.

West Texas: Fair Monday, except showers in extreme west portions; Tuesday fair.

Arkansas: Local showers Monday; cooler in east portions; Tuesday fair.

Tennessee: Showers and slightly cooler Monday; Tuesday generally fair.

Kentucky: Local showers Monday; slightly cooler in west portion; Tuesday generally fair.

West Virginia: Partly cloudy Monday; probably local showers; Tuesday generally fair.

Invariably crisp, light and appetizing



BLOCK WAFERS

Spread satisfaction when served with tea or chocolate. No salad course is correct without them.

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.
ATLANTA.

HEN DEWBERRY DIED A HERO'S LIFE ENDED

Engineer B. F. Dewberry, who met his death from scalding steam when Southern vestibule train No. 38 was derailed at Buford yesterday, proved during his last moments on earth the possession of that quality which marks the hero.

In the midst of his mortal suffering he thought of his wife back home and the sorrow and grief that would be caused her. "Tell her I am hurt, but not bad off," he told his rescuers.

He had made no attempt to escape, though there was abundant opportunity for him to do so. Was he not the trusted employee in whose hands rested the fate of hundreds? Was he not the oldest engineer on the line, given charge of the most valuable train operated by the road? Was it not his duty to remain until all others had escaped in safety?

These thoughts must have come to him in the life time of a few seconds, during which his monster engine hurdled the cross ties. The emergency brakes were applied and the people in all the surrounding country knew an accident had occurred; the throttle was reversed and the engineer waited for the monster to cease its headlong plunge.

Huge Hole in His Back.

When they found him he was lying face downward in his cab. The ponderous wheels were whirring heedlessly. They pulled off his gauntlets and the skin came with the leathern chaps. His body was the prey of the escaping steam. In his back there was a huge hole, where a piece of the broken engine had penetrated.

He lived until he could bid a last farewell to his devoted wife and then his tortured spirit went out on its last run.

Before he left home yesterday morning he asked his little daughter to play his favorite hymn, and the child sang in the still quiet of the Sunday morning the sacred song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Perhaps the appealing melody of the refrain from the childish voice yet lingered in his ears amid the horrible grinding of the ponderous wheels and the murderous hissing of the escaping steam.

Mr. Dewberry had been running on the Southern for twenty-seven years and his seniority of service entitled him, under the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the choice of runs. He had chosen number 38, and every alternate day ran between Atlanta and Greenville, S. C. His alternate was Wm. J. O'Neill, next oldest in point of continuous service, who took the train out every other day. He was born and raised in Atlanta and his late home was at 119 Washington street, in this city.

He Was 50 Years Old.

Had Engineer Dewberry lived until the 30th of this month he would have been 51 years old. He has a married daughter, who is the widow of John Sutton. She lives at 896 DeKalb avenue. His widow was formerly Mrs. Ruth Kitchings. Her daughter is a young girl of 16.

Engineer Dewberry was one of the most popular men in the ranks and as one of his rescuers expressed it, in quoting the famous poem of John Hay, describing the death of Jim Bludsoe on the Prairie Bell, his friends believe

"The Lord ain't goin' to be so hard
On a man that died for men."

from the scalding steam. He was immediately assisted by E. M. Perkerson and J. M. Ogden, of Atlanta, and A. M. Brown, colored, of Birmingham. Mr. Perkerson had his hands badly scalded while attempting to rescue the doomed men.

The engineer was laid tenderly down on the grass by the side of the track. As his rescuers pulled off his gauntlets, the skin from his hands came with them. The poor fellow then attempted to rub the skin from his scalded face, but his rescuers stopped him. The negro fireman, though unconscious, brought his hands to his face and attempted to pick off the skin in the same way, and was stopped.

Dressed the Wounds.

Dr. Charles E. Boynton, of Atlanta, who was a passenger on the train, had reached the engine by this time. Hastily securing some olive oil and clean sterilized linen from the Fullman car, he rapidly dressed the wounds of the brave engineer in a manner that seemed hardly possible considering the difficulties in the way.

Dr. W. J. Rowe, of Buford, the Southern railway surgeon, at that place, soon arrrived on the scene and had the injured man carried to Suwanee, where he continued to minister to him.

As Engineer Dewberry was taken from his cab he begged his rescuers: "Telephone my wife; but tell her I am not badly hurt." He knew he was injured beyond hope of recovery, but in his last moments he wished to save pain to his loved ones.

The little party of rescuers immediately saw that the fireman was already beyond hope. They turned their attention to the engineer. Aubrey Fuller ran a mile to the nearest house where he could reach a telephone and telephoned his brother, Luther Fuller, in Atlanta. He also called Mrs. Dewberry and told her of her husband's serious illness.

Wrecking Train Rushed to Scene.

Upon hearing from his brother, Luther Fuller telephoned the Southern railway officials in Atlanta. They had already heard the news in a wire report from Dispatcher Sellars at Suwanee. A wrecking train was quickly made up, Dr. T. H. Hancock was summoned and the train was soon on the way. It arrived here with Mrs. Dewberry on board. In charge of the train were P. L. McManus, assistant to the general manager; Conductor Garrett, Wrecking Master W. C. White and Superintendent of Terminals Geo. A. Bradley and Willard L. Blount.

Every possible attention that could be given the injured trainman and his wife was given by the Southern railway officials.

The body of Engineer Dewberry was transferred to the private car of Mr. McManus and the return trip to Atlanta began. The passengers from No. 38 had been transferred to No. 40, and those from No. 40 to No. 38. The engine of No. 40 pulled the train into Atlanta backwards, there being no turntable where it could be reversed.

At the Terminal station there was a heartrending scene when the bereaved widow met the other members of the family of the dead engineer. Their grief was uncontrollable and brought tears to the eyes of bystanders. Carriages had been provided and they were at once driven to the late home of Mr. Dewberry on Washington street.

Passengers Tell of Wreck.

Quite a number of people from Atlanta were on board Southern train No. 38 when it was derailed yesterday. In speaking of the condition of the wreck, a well known citizen, who preferred not to have his name mentioned, said:

"The engine was turned over on its side and the wheels were revolving in reverse order. Dewberry had reversed his lever before teh end came. The mail car was still on the track, although the front trucks were stripped from underneath it. The combination baggage and club car had the front trucks on the track. But the rear trucks were on the ground, clear of the track. For about 200 feet the rails were broken and bent. All the crosstles were split and knocked out of place. From a point in front of the rear truck of the dining car backward the rails were all right except for the dented mark made by the wheels of the engine.

"In examining the track we could find the marks made by the engine in working in backward motion.

Find Iron Bolt on Track.

"Following the track backward, we came across the imprint of an iron bolt on the track. The impression was quite distinct. Looking by the side of the track we found the bolt flattened out. It was about four inches long, probably three-qarters of an inch in diameter originally, and had a head about two and one-half inches. I delivered the flattened spike to a policeman and called his attention to the mark on the rails. It was plainly impossible for any one to have thrown the spike there after our train passed; no other train had passed in the meantime; the bolt showed signs of having been recently crushed, so I am confident this is what caused the accident.

"Some of the passengers on the train remarked that they had seen some young boys who were near the track hastily leave after the wreck occurred. I did not see them myself."

J. M. Ogden and E. M. Perkerson, who run a pressing club at 698 South Pryor street, gave practically the same account of the wreck as that given above. "We got Dewberry out within three minutes after the train stopped," said Mr. Ogden. Perkerson was scalded about the face and hands in aiding in his rescue."

A. M. Brown, an intelligent looking negro from Birmingham, Ala., was one of the quartet which released the engineer and fireman.

The engine of No. 40 ran into Atlanta backward at a speed of about 20 miles an hour. It arrived at 7:50.

FULLER WAS IN 3 WRECKS ON 5 TRIPS TO NEW YORK

"On five trips to New York I have been in three wrecks," said Aubrey Fuller, of Birmingham, in discussing the Southern accident.

Fuller was one of those who helped to rescue Engineer Dewberry from the scalding steam in the overturned engine, and who phoned the news of the wreck to his brother, Luther Fuller, in Atlanta, and to Mrs. Dewberry.

Mr. Fuller is buyer for the Steele-Smith Company, of Birmingham. His brother is connected with the Ragan-Malone Dry Goods Company, of Atlanta. In describing the wreck, Mr. Fuller said:

"I was in the dining car, and had just started to eat lunch. With three or four others who were in the car I quickly recovered my equilibrium after the shock, and ran to the door of the car. On getting outside I ran to the overturned engine and helped get Dewberry out. The first thing he said was 'Boys, get me some water.' He spoke in a whisper. When I pulled off his gauntlets the skin came with them. He begged me to telephone his wife, and to tell her he was not much hurt.

"When we pulled out the negro fireman I saw he was done for. His tongue was burned out. He seemed to be choking, and his breathing was stertorous. Seeing he was injured beyond relief, I again turned my attention to the engineer, and ran to the nearest house to notify his wife by telephone. That engineer was game clear through.

"A man who had a lucky escape was the baggageman. When we found him he was on the floor of the baggage car with trunks piled all over him. He managed to get out without a scratch."

CARDINAL GIVES TAME KANGAROO

To the Flagship of the United States Fleet

4,000 SOLDIERS GO ASHORE

And Worship in the Churches of Sydney — Special Service for the Visiting Sailors in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Sydney, New South Wales, August 23.—Four thousand men of the American fleet were permitted ashore today, and 1,200 of these, including 134 officers, attended high mass in the cathedral. The services were impressive, and special music had been arranged in honor of the Americans. Great crowds lined the streets and took quite as much interest in the parading sailors as on the first day of their arrival.

Cardinal Speaks to Sailors.

A banquet was given tonight in the town hall by the Catholics to 1,200 men and officers of the fleet, which was attended by the federal ministers, judges and other officials. Cardinal Moran, archbishop of Sydney, presided. Toasts were drunk to the king and the president, after which Cardinal Moran, in proposing "Our Guests," delivered a long historical address, showing that Roman Catholics had advanced along the same lines of material prosperity and religious liberty in America and Australia.

The Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, chaplain of the battleship Connecticut, responded in a brilliant address. He said that Sydney's reception surpassed any that the fleet had received even at home. The magnificent hospitality of the Australians, he declared, would make an abiding impression in the hearts of eighty millions of Americans who were truly kinsmen. America knew no religious problems, whether English, Scotch, Irish or other. Australian and American ideals and achievements were similar.

Tame Kangaroo for Fleet.

Among the most cherished mementoes of the visit that the Americans will carry away will be a tame kangaroo which Cardinal Moran will present to the flagship Connecticut, as he said, he wished the men of the splendid battleship to have something characteristic of the country.

Rear Admiral Sperry, Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Harry and Lady Rawson and a large number of the officers and men of the visiting fleet attended the Anglican cathedral. The Baptists and Congregationalists united in a service which also was largely attended. Chaplain Stevenson, of the Minnesota, officiated at a Methodist service of the American and British bluejackets, while the Presbyterians worshiped in the town hall.

Admiral Sperry and Vice Admiral Sir Richard Poore, commander-in-chief of the British squadron in Australian waters, accompanied by a number of other officers, attended the church parade of 3,000 Australian troops. The troops later marched to the Centennial park, where the governor presented the colors to the infantry regiment.

Glorious weather prevailed today. There was a gay scene in the harbor and the fleet was was crowded with visitors.

THEATERS

At the Casino.

Of all the splendid productions the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company has presented this season at the Casino, none has been more carefully or sumptuously planned than East Lynne, this week's offering. Upon the mounting of this impressive and beautiful play, Mr. Baldwin has spared neither time nor expense. From the first to the last act, it will be a triumph of stage craft and a revelation in emotional acting.

This favorite drama never fails to draw big audiences. The fact that the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company is to present it will make its popularity doubly sure.

MORTUARY

Allen S. Lewis, Broxton, Ga.

Mr. Allen S. Lewis died this morning after an illness of a month from typhoid fever. He was a member of the mercantile firm of Lewis Bros., his partners being John and Augustus Lewis. Mr. Lewis was a member of the city council at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and son about 4 years old, beside his brothers here and brothers and sisters and father in Emanuel county. His remains will be taken to his old home in Emanuel for interment.

G. P. Hopkins.

G. P. Hopkins, 76 years of age, died at his residence in Tucker, Ga., yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held at his residence this morning. Interment will be in the Tucker cemetery.

Joseph Brown Hawkins.

The funeral of Joseph Brown Hawkins, the 10-year-old boy, who was run over by an A., B. & A. ditch engine Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock, at the Oliver street crossing of the Bellwood yards, was held at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Hawkins, at 22 Pelham street, yesterday afternoon. Interment occurred at Hollywood cemetery.

Mrs. Charles H. E. Avery, Americus.

Americus, Ga., August 23.—(Special.) Mrs. Charles H. Evans Avery, former resident of Atlanta, died here yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness of many months. Mrs. Evans was the daughter of Judge J. I. Hudson, of Americus, and the funeral conducted from his residence this afternoon was largely attended.

Mrs. Evans is survived by her husband and four children.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness, heart failure and nervous prostration.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

50c and $1 a bottle at all druggists.

Prepared by Mozley Lemon Elixir Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WATER COVERS MANY COUNTIES

Conditions in Some Sections of Mississippi Are Desperate.

NO HOPE OF MAKING CROP

Major Foote, U. S. A., Reports That the Situation Is Distressing. The Rainfall Is Without a Precedent in Mississippi.

Natchez, Miss., August 23.—Major Stephen Foote, United States army, with headquarters at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, is in Natchez, having returned from a trip over the Black river, Louisiana, district which has been under water for such a length of time as to preclude the possibility of making a crop of any kind.

He said that the district is peopled with white farmers, and that, after the water had receded and the seed furnished by the government had been planted, a siege of rain came and destroyed every hope of a crop.

To add to the distressing situation, the fund out of which government rations had been furnished is practically exhausted, and the people are in urgent need of relief.

Major Foote's report can also be applied to several counties which were overflowed from March 21 to July 11, in this state, for a period of 113 days, which is unparalleled in the history of the river. Following this came sixteen days of rain, making it impossible for the farmers to grow any kind of a crop. Forty thousand acres of cultivated land in the counties of Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams and Wilkinson, Mississippi, and forty-two thousand acres in the parishes of Tensas and Concordia, Louisiana, are affected.

BURNS DEFEATS BILL SQUIRES

American Heavy Weight Won in 13th Round at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., August 24.—"Tommy" Burns, the American heavy-weight champion, won from Bill Squires, former champion of Australia, for the third time here tonight in the thirteenth round of their fight.

The syndicate has about $25,000 at stake, covering the fights between Burns and Squires in Sydney and between Burns and "Bill" Lang in Melbourne. For the fight here Burns is to be paid $10,000, win or lose, and $2,500 for expenses. Squires is to be paid $5,200, win or lose, which includes expenses.

For the fight in Melbourne with Lang, Burns is to receive an additional $5,000, win or lose. Lang is the present heavyweight champion of Australia, while Squires formerly held that title.

Prendergast, the light-weight champion of the American fleet, this afternoon defeated Raff, of Sydney, in the fifth round of what was scheduled to be a ten-round fight.

The twelve-ored cutter race this morning between crews of the battleships Illinois and Louisiana for the Battenburg cup, was won by the Louisiana men. The distance was three and a half miles, and the winners finished fifteen lengths in the lead. It is said that about $30,000 changed hands as a result of the race.

Sentiment and Summer.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Nothing is more beautiful in the myriad phenomena of summertide than the swift response of the grasses in some delectable valley, where they are all in their joyous blossoming and fruiting, and among them are shining with gorgeous color the meadow lilies and the tall cups of their kindred at the edges of the woods and over the borders of the brooks. It is like the scene of enchantment, and the song sparrows and orioles, the bobolinks and the gay cathirds are the choir of ministrants at the worship of God. All this we have had, and pervading all the fervor of the splendid sunlight moves the inciting fragrance of the pines and the ferns, the sweet fern and the sumachs, drawn forth by these ardent beams. The summer gives generously, goldenly of its infinite wealth and thereby stores our isenses with such delights as they remember and recall when sight is both a memory and a prophecy.

Prank of Tropical Storm.

(From The Boston Transcript.)

The four-masted schooner James R. Drake is at McPhee's shipyard in East Boston undergoing repairs for one of the most peculiar accidents in the history of navigation.

While cruising in southern waters the schooner was caught in a cyclonic storm which revolved around the vessel in such a manner that all four of her masts were twisted in their steps. When the ship carpenters investigated the schooner preparatory to beginning their work they could scarcely believe their eyes. Plainly some rotary motion of wind and storm had caught the poles in a leverage, forcing them just half way around. No explanation is offered for the masts not coming out of the vessel. All four are standing and have been carrying sail all the way to port. No other damage was received during the storm, and although the masts were turned they were not injured in the least.

The accident is the first of its kind in the memories of the oldest navigators about the harbor. They say that of all freaky gales reported of the tropics this is the strangest, and many refused to believe the story until they had visited the yard and viewed the schooner themselves.

Sunday School Philosophy.

(From Lippincott's.)

A Sunday school teacher had instructed her class that each child should repeat a verse of Scripture when the offering was made. The plate containing many pennies had gone down the line when the child next the last said, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," depositing a nickel.

Either the verses had given out or the child at the end of the bench was overcome at her neighbor's generosity, for she said, 'A fool and hith money ar tnoon parted!"

TO TELL NEWS TO JOHN W. KERN

Bryan's Running Mate Will Be Notified Tuesday.

BRYAN WILL MAKE ADDRESS

Coliseum in Which Exercises Will Be Held Has Room for 14,000 People, and It Is Expected That It Will Be Full.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 23.—The arrangements committee having in charge the notification meeting of John W. Kern, democratic candidate for vice president, which will be held in the Coliseum at the state fair grounds Tuesday afternoon, at a final meeting today, completed its preliminary work. The exercises will be simple.

Bryan Will Be Present.

Wm. J. Bryan, National Chairman Norman E. Mack, James T. Lloyd, chairman of the democratic congressional committee; Theodore E. Bell, chairman of the notification committee; Chas. Bryan and other members of the committee as well as a number of the national committee are expected to arrive here tomorrow evening from Chicago.

Tuesday morning a band concert and reception will be held at the Denison hotel, and a luncheon will be served to the visitors preceding their departure at 1 o'clock for the state fair grounds in twenty-four automobiles, which will be preceded by a platoon of mounted police. There will be no band. The parade will be short, as the drive to the state fair grounds is 4 miles from the hotel.

The Coliseum, in which the exercises will be held, is a brick structure, recently completed, which will seat 12,000 people, with standing room for 2,500 more.

Bell to Notify Kern.

The exercises will begin at 1:30, when Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, will call for attention, and will turn the gavel over to National Chairman Mack. Theo. E. Bell, of California, chairman of the notification committee, will deliver the address formally notifying Mr. Kern of his nomination at Denver for vice president by the democratic party. Mr. Kern will respond in a speech which will take him thirty minutes to deliver. Thomas R. Marshall, democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, will address the crowd briefly, and Wm. J. Bryan will then speak.

It is expected that Mr. Bryan will begin speaking about 3 o'clock, and, according to the plans, the meeting will have adjourned by 4:30 o'clock.

Short Stories of Local Field.

T. M. FITZPATRICK, A PROMINENT citizen of Washington, Ga., who is in Atlanta en route to New York, lost $140 from his pocketbook sometime yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fitzpatrick reported his loss to the police, and stated that he thinks he must have lost the money either in the Kimball lobby or while at Ponce de Leon. He was talking to a friend in the lobby, of the hotel when he pulled out his pocketbook from his pocket, and extracted a card, and he thinks probably he dropped the money, which was composed mostly of $10 greenbacks, at that time. He has offered a reward of $25 for the recovery of his money.

AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST OVER the body of Harry Anderson, 25 years of age, the negro who was killed Saturday night about 11 o'clock on Ivy street between Decatur and Gilmer, Jesse Glass, a young negro man, employed at the Atlanta Livery Company, 37 Ivy street, confessed to the stabbing, and was held on a charge of murder. The dead man died from wounds in the chest and neck and was killed about a woman. Glass was arrested early yesterday morning by Officers Brooks and Thompson, after an examination and search of the roof of the Atlanta Livery company, on which Glass had taken refuge. The latter is said to have peered over the edge of the building a few minutes after the stabbing and inquired if he had killed the man.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT 7 o'clock, a young negro boy snatched a pocketbook from Miss Allie Linge, of 24 West Baker street, at the latter's home. The pocketbook contained $8 in cash, three $5 checks, and another check for $12.50.

MEN TO BE LAID OFF.

Two Hundred Men Lose Work at Pensacola Navy Yard.

Pensacola, Fla., August 23.—Orders issued at the navy yard, which become effective tomorrow morning, lay off from work nearly 200 men employed in the various departments.

This order did not come unexpectedly, as for many weeks it had been anticipated that a further reduction of the force would become necessary, although a hundred or more men had already been laid off. The order which becomes effective tomorrow, however, will cause fully two hundred men to lose their positions as steam fitters, painters, carpenters, ship-builders, machinists and moulders, are all affected alike. The reason given is not the lack of money, but the fact that no vessels are at the yard to be repaired, rebuilt or even docked.

FOR ASSAULT ON WOMAN.

Negro Held at Chattanooga for Attacking Mrs. Mallett.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 23.—Will Hunter, a negro answering the description furnished by the Birmingham authorities of the negro who brutally assaulted Mrs. Sarah Mallett, in East Thomas, a suburb of that city, Saturday night, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff McElhaney tonight. He was taken from the 10:30 Birmingham train. Hunter, though acknowledging to have come direct from Birmingham, and stating that he had lived within a short distance of the spot where the crime was committed, denied all knowledge of the crime.

Carmack to Edit Tennessean.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 23.—Ex-Senator E. W. Carmack, Luke Lea and others are in the city with the purpose, it is stated, of interesting Chattanooga capital in The Nashville Tennessean. It is stated that the company is to be reorganized with a capital of $100,000, and that Mr. Carmack will become the editor-in-chief.

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Active Agents wanted in every town and village where we are not already represented.

Only men of ability and good character need apply. Bank or commercial references required.

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JOHN KERN'S CONCEPTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY

New York, August 23.—Collier's Weekly will print in its forthcoming issue an article by John W. Kern, democratic nominee for the vice presidency, bearing the title "My Conception of the Vice Presidency."

Mr. Kern indorses William J. Bryan's declaration in favor of making the vice president a member of the cabinet and says:

"Vice presidents in the past have influenced legislation largely, but usually by indirection. My own conception of the duties of any public official is that the influence he exerts should be direct, open, obvious and known to all men. If the vice president is to be simply the presiding officer of the senate with, of course, the opportunity to invite senators to his room and suggest to them the views he may have upon pending legislation, he becomes very close to a mere lobbyist.

"If by the friendship or by the political convictions of the president he is put in a position in which he is able to come into the open and speak as frankly as his chief speaks, and exert upon legislation openly and avowedly as much influence as any member of the cabinet may, his office is raised to a dignity which was the original understanding of the constitution that it should possess."

Mr. Kern also briefly outlines his conception of the presidential office:

"Just exactly," he says, "as the vice president is really the servant and not the master of the senate, so do I believe the president himself is not to be, nor should attempt to be the master of congress. This government of ours is a representative government. It is not to be dominated in one legislative department by the presiding officer nor in both legislative departments by the determined use by the president of the power of patronage. My conception of the presidency, if it be proper for me to express it here, is that it should remain, as the constitution declared it should be, distinctly an executive office. Let congress make the laws, without being influenced or coerced by any sort of executive interference, other than the recommendations and suggestions in his messages, which are provided for in the constitution. Let the courts construe those laws with reference to their constitutionality. Then let the president, the chief executive of the nation, administer and enforce these laws, whether they appeal to his own personal prejudices or otherwise, but without effort to criticize either the congress of the United States or the courts of the United States."

WITH SKULL SPLIT WIDE OPEN BOY LIVED FOR OVER TWO DAYS

Valdosta, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—The seven-year-old son of A. Chitty of this city, died last night as the result of a fall of a few feet from a fence. His skull was split from base to forehead.

The case is regarded by physicians as a very remarkable one. When the lad fell from the fence two or three days ago, he appeared to suffer no injury, being stunned for a while, accompanied by nausea, and his parents attached but slight importance to the accident.

Afterwards the boy's condition became worse and a physicain was summoned, who found two great fissures in the skull, the child dying in a short time after the physician arrived.

In his fall the lad's head struck the end of a small stick driven into the earth, but the distance he fell was so short that the injuries inflicted were considered very unusual.

IRISH PEER AS SERVANT FOR AN AMERICAN WOMAN

Special Cable.

London, August 23.—It is a clever hostess who secures the presence of the young duke of Leinster at one of her social functions. So rarely is he seen about that he is pretically unknown by society in gener.

The duke is a curious commingling of a haughty aristocrat and a most gracious Irishman. His sense of humor is acute. Never in his life was he so tickled as at a function at Dorchester house some time ago. Mrs. Bradley Martin was also of the guests. The duke has a patrician air, but Mrs. Bradley Martin was either too busy or too unobservant to note it. In the midst of a conversation with a friend she turned to the duke, who was standing close by, and said:

"Walter, bring me ance at once."

His grace smiled darkly and replied "with the greatest pleure, madam," and forthwith went in search of the refreshment. He quickly returned and presented it to her.

Meanwhile Mrs. Bradley Martin discovered her mistake, made profuse apologies and explained how "honored she felt in being served by his grace."

The duke bowed and said:

"The honor is mine madam."

The story sounds like a good example of long-bow stretching, but I have it on good authority, and so pass it on to you. Believe it, if you can.

It is not often that an English woman does an original thing, but Lady Levan hit upon a novel notion when she decided to give her "bus ball," which has been the talk of the town for the last fortnight. By what a state of things it showed us to be! Fancy having to send omnibuses to the smart clubs—the Bachelors, the Guards, the Junior Carlton, etc.—to fetch the men so that the girls would not be wallflowers. The ball took place at Roehampton house, a delightful old Georgian mansion situated in clover fields and Old World gardens 7 or 8 miles from town. In the early part of the season just passing it seemed as if hostesses had managed to get men in plenty, but realize that it was necessary for them to put in an appearance at dances they hoped to get invited to other functions. This state of things did not last long, and the men soon enough lapsed again into their bad habit and declined to dance. Hence Lady Levan's device. But as several debutantes remarked to me, "It is not much fun to dance with men who have to be dragged to your side."

Mrs. J. H. Smith and little Anita Stewart, her daughter, are shortly going north to Castle Newe. Here they will have a number of relations, including the Earl, to stay with them, but Mrs. Smith most emphatically refuses to leave off her mourning, or to do anything in the way of entertaining on a large scale for some months yet. She is fond of saying to people who remark that it is time she laid her "weeds" and "We Americans think so differently from you in regard to mourning. I don't say that we love our lost ones better, but I think we pay their memories more respect." Mrs. Smith goes to say that it is doubtful if she will ever abandon her customary suit of solemn black.

Nevertheless, in the spring she intends to do great things for Anita Stewart. There are to be vast improvements at 41 Grosvenor Square, which is already one of the finest houses in that smart quarter. Mrs. Smith is sorry to find that Strafford house has passed into the hands of the new Lord and Lady Derby, as she had an idea of taking it and letting 41 Grovesnor Square.

You Americans are certainly amazing! It seemed to be the firm intention of Mrs. Anthony Drexel not to entertain the public, so to speak, this season. At the last moment, when half her friends had vanished from town, she suddenly thought of giving "a little dance" at two or three day's notice, but 24 hours before the festivity she sent telephone messages to all her friends, and told them to "turn up." They mustered in great force, a good round six hundred of them, and a very gay time was spent at the Drexel mansion in Carlton House Terrace. The floral decorations were the most beautiful seen in London this season, beating hollow those at the state balls and Buckingham palace. There were fountains of white rose-water and other perfumes in some of the rooms, and immense blocks of ice were requisitioned to keep the ball room cool. Margeretta Drexel is unquestionably the most beautiful debutante of the American set in spite of the fact that an immensely large number of her pretty compatriots have been to the fore this season. Moreover, she has a "wonderful way with her," and she continues to receive proposals by the score. As a matter of fact, pretty nearly every eligible bachelor in society has proposed to her. But she is still heart-whole.

Never has the craze for mascots been so pronounced as it is at present. Duchesses with high intellectual aspirations and little fluffy society women adopt them with equal avidity, while a number of men, including Sir Edward Grey, also indulge in the weakness.

Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, has implicit faith in a funny gollywog doll, which was bought for her by King Edward at Biarritz during one of their shopping expeditions. She never goes anywhere without it, and when she plays bridge it sits in her lap. To its presence she attributes her recent successes in the game.

St. Christopher, represented in silver models, protects quite a number of fashionable motorists. These models are usually fixed to the bonnet of the car. Mrs. Lulu Harcourt, the young duchess of Manchester, the princess of Wales and the duchess of Norfolk are among those who seek protection from the saint, and whose function it is to guard against accident. Many who profess no religious belief have these mascots attached to their cars.

The duchess of Marlborough has a "sun" stone, which she picked up in Egypt a short time ago. Of great antiquity, it bears strange hieroglyphics, which are supposed to mean "peace." She is of the opinion that this mascot will yet effect the reunion with her husband, which she so earnestly desires.

Caran d'Ache's quaint animals in wood are greatly favored. These can now be bought in London, as well as Paris, and they have a big sale here.

LADY MARY.

HE MUST FIGHT OR APOLOGIZE

Holland Preparing to Teach Castro a Lesson.

DUTCH DON'T WANT WAR

But It Is Felt That National Honor Demands That Strong Measures Be Taken—Castro Violated All Precedents.

The Hague, August 23.—The distant Venezuelan war cloud does not ruffle the placidity of the Dutch capital in the least. There is no enthusiasm over the prospect of punishing President Castro for the insult suffered by the Dutch minister. The public appears content to let the government take whatever measures it considers proper and necessary, and displays little interest or curiosity in the course events have taken in the diplomatic relations between Holland and Venezuela.

Some show of interest was made directly after a recent meeting of the cabinet, at which the entire situation was discussed, but since then the wheels of government have moved slowly, the minister of foreign affairs awaiting the return of M. DeReus, the Netherlands minister resident in Caracas, who was dismissed by the Venezuelan president. M. DeReus is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

May Be Settled by Diplomacy.

The officials of the foreign office profess to believe that there is yet a chance of settling the trouble between the two nations by diplomacy, but preparations which are now being made by the ministry of marine discredit such optimism. Nothing less than the speedy withdrawal of President Castro's decrees, which have been the means of crippling trade in the island of Curacao, and something in the nature of an apology will be satisfactory to Holland.

There are few, however, who believe that President Castro will consent to these terms. Arbitration is being urged by some of the newspapers, which put forward the argument that Holland, being the home of the world's peace movement and the scene of the peace conferences, should be the last country to embark in warfare.

The government would be glad if such a solution as that offered by arbitration were possible. Queen Wilhelmina particularly is anxious to preserve peace, but apart from the fact that Castro laughs at the decisions of arbitration courts, the cabinet regards the summary dismissal of its minister as an insult to the national honor, which is outside the class of cases for which arbitration is suitable.

Castro Violated Precedents.

Diplomatic precedents, it is pointed out, required President Castro, if Minister DeReus was persona non grata, to notify the Dutch government that he requested the minister's withdrawal. But no such step as this was taken by the Venezuelan president, who, without regard to the delicacy of the situation, practically ordered the representative of Holland from the country, without, as Holland understands it, justice or reason.

When the question as to what action should be taken against Venezuela first came before the government for consideration and a blockade was being debated, two complications arose. One was that the United States might find objections to this action on the ground that it was opposed to the Monroe doctrine; the second was that other nations which held grievances against Castro might wish to join in his punishment.

A full agreement with the government of the United States has now been reached, and the cabinet believes that the other powers will permit Holland to settle her dispute winthout complications.

To the great satisfaction of Holland, the government of the United States ruled that there would be no objection to a blockade of Venezuelan ports or other measures against Venezuela, providing no territory was seized. That leaves the way open now for Holland to proceed against President Castro in as forcible a manner as it deems necessary.

1,500 HOUSES PREY TO FLAMES

Stamboul Quarter of Constantinople Is Devastated.

FLAMES RAGED MANY HOURS

Strong Wind Carried the Fire at Great Speed and Entire Section Was Swept—Fire Is Still Raging, but the Wind Has Decreased.

Constantinople, August 23.—Fire broke out this evening in the Stamboul quarter, and within a brief period a terrible conflagration was raging. A strong wind carried the flames at great speed, and for six hours they swept over the section, destroyng 1,500 houses and shops. The fire was still burning at 9 o'clock tonight, but the wind had decreased considerably.

Stamboul is the Mohammedan part of the city. Within its walls are the Seraglio, the principal mosques, the mausoleums of the sultans, the baths, the bazaars, the public government offices and the existing remains of ancient Constantinople. It is divided for administrative purposes into three municipal circles and into a large number of quarters. Separate quarters are allotted to the Armenians, the Greeks and the Jews.

In 1865 the quarters were destroyed by fire, and these have now been laid out in good streets. The general appearance of the older streets is that of a city built of wood. Many of the buildings, however, are of much more solid construction, some of brick and some of brick and stone.

Stamboul covers the whole area enclosed by the Theodosian walls of Constantinople, and its main streets follow the lines of those of the ancient city.

Old Field School Closes.

Albany, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Judge Frank Park's Old Field School has just closed at Sylvester after its most successful term. Those who attended it, including beardless boys and men whose locks are generously frosted, are loud in their praise of the school and its principal, and they look forward to next summer, when the term will be held under conditions similar to those governing former sessions.

Notes of Animals.

Music did not have its birth "when Jubal struck the corded shell," as ignorant humanity has been led to suppose.

Music originated in the cry of the peacock, the bleat of the goat and the croak of the frog. According to an interesting article in the relationship between music and emotion, which appears in the Annals of Psychical Science, Dr. Henry Fotherby, the writer, also suggests that the appreciation of time and rhythm in music may be due to the rhythmic shock of the heart's beat on the circulation.

The nerves, he says, may play an important part in the appreciation of musical sounds, and he points out the connection between the nerves and music by the tendency to express music when heard by movements of the head and arms and sometimes by the trunk and legs.

Dr. Fotherby gives a feasible reason for the fact that the lower notes of the scale have always been employed to describe anger, fear and reverence, while the treble notes have been associated with sunshine, lightheartedness, sociability and love. The lower notes associate themselves with the growls of beasts, the moan of the wind in the forest, the roar of thunder. The upper notes imitate the songs of birds, the chirp of the grasshopper, the hum of insect life.

The Hindoo note Sa, corresponding with our C, says Dr. Fotherby, "is the note of the peacock. Ri, our D, was the note of the lowing of an ox. These were always attributed to wonder and terror.

"Ga, or E, Ma, or F, were the cries of the goat and the crane respectively and were associated with compassion and love.

"Ni, or B, Dha, or A, were the notes of the elephant and the frog, the former associated with compassion and the latter with disgust or alarm."

MRS. "JACK" GARDNER IN LIMELIGHT; SOME VIEWS IN HER BOSTON CASTLE



Mrs. "Jack" Grdner, the wealthy Boston woman, comes again into the public eye through the importation of some rare works of art which the customs officials declare were brought in as household goods and consigned to a friend of Mrs. Gardner in Chicago. Mrs. Gardner positively denies any intention to bring the treasures into the country free of duty. She also says that three years ago she was compelled to pay excessive duty on some works of art because of the overzealousness of the custom house people.

FOR THEFT OF $173,000 MAN IS CAUGHT AT LAST

Continued From Page One.

with Mr. Boldenweck, Colonel Gano continued negotiations with Fitzgerald, with the result that by prearrangement, Detective Young says, several witnesses were secretly present, when the former teller proposed to pass two $1,000 bills to Colonel Gano.

"I will bring two," Fitzgerald is alleged to have said. "For you can get rid of two just as well as once." So far as known Fitzgerald was not seen to pass any of the large bills.

From the moment of Colonel Gano's first interview with the assistant United States treasurer, it is said Mr. Young or some of his men shadowed Fitzgerald. The trail, it is intimated broadly, involved others, not only in helping Fitzgerald to dispose of the money alleged to have been stolen, but in the very act of his having extracted it from the treasury vaults, and in the later covering of tracks. Who these persons were those working on the case state they are not yet prepared to divulge. It had not been intended to arrest Fitzgerald at this time, as further evidence was not only wanted against him, but developments were expected which would conclusively involve others.

Rush to Arrest Fitzgerald.

However, it is stated, that those under suspicion had obtained an inkling that untoward developments were going forward, and it was deemed best to lose no time in securing the man charged with being the principal.

Shortly after midnight this morning Judge Chetlain, at his home, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald. Detective Young, with Detective Joseph Kinder, of the states attorney's office, climbed into a high power automobile and for the better part of an hour ignored all speed regulations in a rush to Rogers Park.

Fitzgerald appeared at the door in his night gown. He listened to the reading of the warrant with composure, kissed his two young children goodby, and left his almost hysterical wife to enter the automobile with the officers.

"Caught at Last," Cried Wife.

"They've caught him at last, they've caught him at last," is the exclamation which Detectives Kinder and Young declare came from the lips of Mrs. Fitzgerald in the half hysterical state into which she fell when she comprehended the object of the officers' visit.

Fitzgerald himself merely remarked that "I suppose you want me to go to jail; guess I'd better go along."

Behind the bars today he refused to see newspaper men, but held a conference with his attorneys, J. Innis and C. R. Litzner. John M. Duffy, attorney for Boldenweck, stated that tomorrow Fitzgerald would be removed from state to federal jurisdiction.

The detectives, it is said, were unable to satisfy Mr. Boldenweck's curiosity as to how much of the $173,000 it would be possible to recover aside from the speculations already mentioned, it is stated that Fiezgerald was interested in other deals, and Detective Young is authority for the statement that Fitzgerald had become financially involved even before the colossal theft with which he is charged.

Money Used in Speculation.

Asked for the motive which prompted the deed, Mr. Young said that he had reason to believe that part of the money went to satisfy a previously contracted speculative debt, and he asserted that he had evidence that the prisoner had been implicated in other thefts prior to the coup of February 20, of last year.

The first intimation that any of the sub-treasury officials had of a shortage was when Fitzgerald, who had been a government employee for seven years, walked from his cage over to the cashier, F. C. Russell, and told him that he was short $173,000.

"What is that, short $173,000? Why man what is the matter with you?"

"I am not fooling, Mr. Russell. I tell you that I am short $173,000."

An examination of Fitzgerald's books showed that the shortage was not a matter of bookkeeping, but of actual loss. Further investigation, it is said, developed that by a strange coincidence that the balance retained by the assorting teller in his custody the night before was the exact amount of the money missing. Inquiry at Washington showed that the money had not been shipped there by mistake.

Three Previous Thefts.

Thomas I. Porter, chief of the United States secret service in Chicago, ascertained that three previous thefts had taken place, it is alleged, in Fitzgerald's cage prior to this time. These losses are respectively $500, $600 and $900. Fitzgerald, when questioned, laid suspicion upon a party of workmen, who had been employed about the sub-treasury the day previous. The money, Fitzgerald said, lay in stacks upon his desk in a dark corner of the cage and might easily have been reached from under the grating. He said that at least a dozen men had access to the cage. Fitzgerald handled about $1,000,000 each day. It was his custom each night to lock the money in his private steel box. Fitzgerald constantly asserted his innocence with an air of injured dignity which finally was effective in the absence of direct evidence, in diverting suspicion in other directions. John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, after a consultation with Secretary Shaw, of the treasury, and President Roosevelt, took personal charge of the case. A widespread and systematic investigation, covering the whole country, followed, but without obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest. No reward, however, was offered.

Fitzgerald's Friends Defend Him.

Edward R. Litzinger, formerly a candidate for the office of states attorney and an intimate friend of Fitzgerald, who was summoned soon after the arrest and his services enlisted as counsel, while refusing to go into details of the case today, expressed his belief in his client's innocence, and termed the arrest "ridiculous and absurd."

"Absolutely and unequivocally I and all of Fiezgerald's friends declare him innocent of the crime with which he is charged," he said. "Not only is he innocent, but he has absolutely no knowledge as to who stole that money, if it was stolen. I have known him for twenty years personally, and he is a good man morally and socially. All his friends will stand by him until he is shown to be innocent, or is proved guilty beyond all doubt. The case is not one that the states attorney should handle, but I understand that the warrants were sworn out before Judge Chetlain because they could not find a federal judge."

Captain T. I. Porter, head of the United States secret service in Chicago, in an interview tonight, intimated that the arrest of Fitzgerald was made prematurely, and that there was doubt in his mind as to the strength of the case against him.

Failure.

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)
The suffragette approached her goal,
Which same was Oyster Bay;
And harried was her shrinking soul
When she was shooed away.

PUSHING WORK ON GREAT CANAL

Cheering Report Made to Roosevelt by Special Commission.

CANAL ZONE IS HEALTHY

Yellow Fever Has Been Conquered. Conditions as Regards Labor Highly Commended—Rapid Progress Being Made in Cutting Waterway.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 23.—President Roosevelt today made public a report made to him on August 6, by a special commission, consisting of James Bronson Reynolds, Samuel B. Donnelly and Henry Beach Needham, regarding conditions in Panama. The commission was appointed April 25 last, "to investigate conditions, especially as regards labor and accommodations on the Isthmus of Panama."

That the president is pleased with the report is shown in a letter which he sent to each member of the commission on Friday. He expresses particular pleasure over the fact that the commission upholds the administration of Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, and the president has had a copy of the report mailed to Colonel Goethals requesting that the recommendations made by the commission be put into effect immediately so far as possible. The president will submit the report to congress with appropriate recommendations.

Roosevelt's Appreciation.

President Roosevelt's letter of appreciation, sent to the commissioners on August 21, is as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have received your admirable report upon conditions at Panama. I am greatly impressed with it and shall submit it to congress with appropriate recommendations as soon as that body convenes. Meanwhile, I shall send your recommendations to Colonel Goethals and ask him to put them into effect so far as possible, and where he deems this impossible or impracticable, to report the fact to me with his reasons. I am naturally extremely pleased at the very satisfactory showing that your report makes of conditions under Colonel Goethals and his associates. I doubt if there is any piece of work undertaken on behalf of the American people of recent years, of which the American people have more reason to be proud than of the work hitherto done on the Panama canal. The success has literally been astounding. Five years ago, when we undertook the task, no sane man would have dared to hope for the results which have already been achieved. The work itself has been advanced more expeditiously than we had ventured to think and the rapidity of the rate of progress has steadily increased.

Canal Zone Healthy.

"Meanwhile, the treatment of hygienic conditions on the isthmus has been such as to make it literally the model for all work of the kind in tropical countries. Five years ago, the isthmus of Panama was a byword for unhealthiness of the most deadly kind. At present, the canal zone is one of the healthiest places on the globe and the work which is being prosecuted with such tremendous energy, is being prosecuted under conditions so favorable to the health and well-being of the workers that the mortality among them is abnormally small.

"Finally, in addition to the extreme efficiency of the work under Colonel Goethals and his associates and the extraodinary hygienic success achieved under Dr. Gorgas, there is the further and unexceedingly gratifying fact that on the Isthmus the United States government has been able to show itself a model employer. There are matters to correct, of course, as your report showed, but on the whole, it is true that the United States government is looking after the welfare, health and comfort of those working for it as no other government has ever done in work of like character.

"Again thanking you for your report, I am, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

What the Commission Says.

In prefacing its report, the commission says:

"Work on the construction of the Isthmian canal has passed through two stages, those of planning and of preparation. It is now in the third and final stage, the stage of construction. Both the earlier stages required the presence of a large working force, necessarily quartered in a temporary and makeshift accommodation. Because of these conditions, inevitable at the outset, early critics of the canal enterprise mistook the initial and temporary outfit for the permanent equipment.

"The terrible scourge of yellow fever, against which the French struggled in vain, the filthy and pest-breeding state of the principal Panamanian towns, the rough labor camps and other pioneer hardships of the first two eras, have been eliminated through the brilliant and persistent activity of the department of sanitation, the department of municipal engineering, and the building department. Today we find yellow fever driven from the Isthmus, malaria and pneumonia greatly reduced and a high average of health established.

"Although the government's immediate object on the Isthmus is to dig the canal and to provide living quarters for a temporary enterprise, it has, in fact, created comfortable homes and well organized social communities for its working force."

Progress of the Work.

Of the progress of the work, the report says:

"This year over two and a third million cubic yards were excavated in each of the winter months—the dry season in Panama—a million yards being approximately equal to a square mile one foot deep. To prepare this immense mass for removal, 405 tons of dynamite was used per month and to make the dirt fly to this extent, 32 95-ton steam shovels, 37 70-ton, 10 45-ton and 24 others were in constant use. A total of 4,146 cars and 302 locomotives moved this mass to the dumps. A fleet of 18 barges, 15 dredges and 31 other vessels were at work in the dredging service.

"On April 30, last, 26,118 men were actually at work for the isthmian canal commission, and 7,075 at work for the Panama railroad—a total of 33,193."

In speaking of the moral of the service, the report says:

"From the outset we were strongly impressed by the spirit of good will and loyalty of the employees, inspired through the accessibility of the chief engineer, Colonel George W. Goethals, to all complainants, and his prompt investigation in person or by deputy of all complaints made."

Wage Revision Proposed.

A revision of the wage schedule would work to advantage, the commission finds. The report deals with this subject as follows:

"The wage schedule should be simplified, the grades reduced in number, and the same pay and hours required for similar service for the isthmian canal commission and the Panama railroad. Much cause for existing complaints would be eliminated by the above-mentioned changes."

The commission dwells at length on the difficulty of holding skilled workingmen at the isthmus, and in this respect says that the wage rates paid on the isthmus are but 10 per cent higher than the rates paid on building construction work in the city of New York. It recommends that no reductions be made.

Regarding the number of hours the employees should be asked to work, the report says:

"It is proper to record that we found the eight-hour law faithfully enforced in the entire service of the isthmian canal commission."

Compensation for Those Injured.

Adequate compensation for those injured while at work on the canal is recommended. As at present provided by law, injured workmen are entitled to one year's pay, "unless sooner able to resume work." In case of death the widow, children and dependent parents receive the workman's wages for the balance of the year. The commission finds this law inadequate regarding cases of permanent disablement, and recommends more liberal allowances.

In conclusion the commission states that it desires to emphasize three striking excellences of the canal administration. These are, first, the recognition by the government that the housing, feeding and health of its employees bear a vital relation to their economic efficiency. Second, the improved relationship between the government and the employee, which makes it now possible for the working man to have his complaints investigated and, if proved, rectified. Third, the liberal provision that is now made for relief in cases of temporary disability.

"RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT" REV. ROWLETT'S SUBJECT

"The Religion of the Spirit" was the subject of the discourse delivered by Rev. John W. Rowlett to a large and appreciative audience at the Church of Our Father, Unitarian, on yesterday at 11 o'clock. He said in part:

"Christianity is preeminently the religion of the spirit. According to the teaching of Jesus, whose religion and leadership we accept, and in whose spirit we unite for the worship of God and the service of man, God is spirit. Also, the human spirit is the subject of the religious experience and life. Furthermore, between the divine spirit and the human spirit there is an essential likeness. We believe in the divinity of man and in the humanity of God. When we take our conception of the divine spirit and that of the human spirit, and place them side by side, we find that while there is a difference in degree there is no difference in kind. In our constitutional nature we are one with God, and our business in life is to become one with Him in moral character.

"But more especially by the religion of the spirit I wish to designate the fact that primarily religion is the right state of the human spirit. The demand is first for a good tree, and then good fruit. Religion requires first a person who is right and righteous in his soul, and then an outward life of goodness and service in harmony with that right state within.

"The human spirit is manifested as intellect, sensibility and volition, and each form of consciousness is important and has its proper function to perform in the rational and successful life. The soul is a unit, and when we think or feel or act it is the whole personality that is thinking or feeling or acting.

"Taking the human spirit as intellect, what does the religious disposition require? What does the Christian spirit demand? It requires intellectual sincerity and a normal improvement. It does not necessarily demand a nigh degree of mental development, correct thinking and a large fund of true and important knowledge. Primarily religion does not consist in mere mental development, the holding of correct opinions and the profession of true knowledge. These, however, are important matters and have a direct bearing on the religious life. Any natural, normal development of the intellect is religious improvement, and every literary school is a school of religion. Furthermore, the truth is food for the human soul, by which it grows and becomes strong and noble. Truth is instrumental. It is through a knowledge of the truth that we find freedom and peace and strength. Besides, the more highly developed the mental life is, the more correctly one thinks, the more complete and perfect his knowledge, other things being equal, the better will be his type of religion."

Assorting the Bunch.

"It's a great help to be able to size up the men you come in contact with," said a business man to his son, "but it's more important still that you should first know yourself. For instance, a noisy bunch tacked out of their club late one night and up the street. They stopped in front of an imposing residence. After considerable discussion one of them advanced and pounded on the door. A woman stuck her head out of a second story window and demanded, none too sweetly, 'What do you wan?' 'Ish this the residence of Mr. Shmith?' inquired the man on the steps, with an elaborate bow. 'It is. What do you want?' 'Ish it possible I have the honor shpeakin' to Misshus Shmith?' 'Yes. What do you want?' 'Dear Misshus Shmith! Good Misshus Shmith! Will you—hic—come down an' pick out Mr. Shmith? The resh of us want to go home.'"

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1908, of the condition of the

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Newark, N. J., organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state. Principal office—784 and 786 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Whole amount of capital stock $1,000,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash ..... 1,000,000 00—$1,000,000 00

II ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $4,778,951 71

III. LIABILITIES.

14. Total liabilities $4,778,951 71

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1908.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash $907,510 71

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1908.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash $919,533 68

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Personally appeared before the undersigned A. H. Hassinger, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of Firemen's Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

A. H. HASSINGER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of August, 1908.

MORRISON C. COLYER,
Notary Public of New Jersey.

Name of Agent at Atlanta—J. L. RILEY & CO.

CLEAR SHINING OF A GREAT HOPE

Formal Results of the Pan-Anglican Conference.

Need of a Far Greater Effort on the Part of the Church to Deal With the Intellectual Side of Religion.

Special Cable.

London, August 22.—The formal results of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, together with an encyclical letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, have now been published.

The archbishop practically summarizes the resolutions of the conference.

Greeting "The Faithful in Christ Jesus," Dr. Davidson observes that the conference has taken into consideration various questions affecting the welfare of God's people and the work of the church of Christ in divers parts of the world.

The primate declares that the church must take for its own the central note of Christ's purpose and mission, "I come not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Service of Mankind.

The archbishop goes on to say: "In the church's quickened sense of the truth that its calling cannot be fulfilled apart from the service of mankind we see, beyond all clouds of difficulty and perplexity, the clear shining of a great hope. By the discernment of that truth the church at once draws nearer to its Master, seeing further into the inexhaustible depths of His words and His example."

There is, the archbishop urges, need of a far greater effort on the part of the church to deal with the intellectual side of religion and life. In effect the encyclical calls upon parents to pray that their sons may contribute, whether as clergymen or laymen, to this great work, and appeals to those at school or college to recognize this high call and to fit themselves to bear their part in the formation and guidance of Christian thought.

Marriage Problem.

The subject of marriage problems is referred to with comparative brevity. "It has been our duty," says the encyclical, "to deal with evils arising from a low estimate of marriage, the unfaithfulness of married people to the vows by which they are bound, and the terrible increase of the facilities for divorce. We have felt it to be our duty to reaffirm the principles on the subject of divorce which were laid down by the Lambeth conference twenty years ago, and to assert our conviction that no view less strict than this is admissible in the church of Christ."

Remarking that upon some of these questions the conference is speaking with less decision than might be expected, it is pointed out that the conference is gathered from churches differing in the conditions under which they have to deal with these questions, and the conclusion has been arrived at that they must be dealt with separately in the several churches. To this cause is attributed the absence of a general declaration of judgment upon recent legislation concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The archbishop appeals to the members of the churches to exert the whole force of their Christian character in condemnation of practices of resorting to artificial means for the avoidance or prevention of childbearing, the prevalence of which practices the conference cannot doubt.

The Source of Supply.

(From Youth's Companion.)

The sling, or "shanghai," as it is sometimes called by boys, who use it to shoot at birds and any other target that takes their youthful fancy, is an illegal weapon in Melbourne, where the police confiscate every one they see.

On day Bobby, aged five, meeting another "bobby" in blue uniform and brass buttons, asked eagerly, "Is it true that you take shanghais from little boys?"

"Indeed I do," answered "bobby" senior.

"Then will you please give me one?" asked Bobby junior innocently.

Schubert's Birthplace.

(From The London Standard.)

The city of Venna has purchased the house in which Franz Schubert was born and intends to preserve it in its present condition as long as possible. The price paid was £4,400. The house is one of the old-fashioned one-story type of buildings which are fast disappearing from modern Vienna. The front is utterly devoid of any attractive features, but there is a little court behind with wooden galleries and a garden on the steep hillside.

Fish Chased Ashore by Whales.

(From The Chicago Transcript.)

A serious menace to health is threatened at Nahant by the large quantities of fish which have been thrown up on the beaches and rocks, following, it is believed, the appearance of porpoises and large fish supposed to be whales.

Although the fishermen gather them as the tide recedes, many are overlooked. It is the opinion of the natives that the fish, which include mackerel, hake, pollock and herring, all small in size, have been forced ashore by the larger fish which have invaded the waters recently.

Get Here Early For These Clothes Bargains

$18.00 Suits
$16.50 Suits
and
$15.00 Suits
} $10

$27.50 Suits
$25.00 Suits
$22.50 Suits
$20.00 Suits
} $15

$40.00 Suits
$35.00 Suits
$32.50 Suits
$30.00 Suits
} $20

It's the last call on these suit reductions---and if you want to share in the money-saving opportunities, you should come early this morning.

And, remember, they are Rogers, Peet & Co., and Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits---most of them heavy enough to wear until Christmas.

Daniel Brothers Co.

L. J. DANIEL, President

45-47-49 Peachtree, Opposite Walton St.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., August 24, 1908.

A CALL FOR CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Constitution will receive and acknowledge contributions to the democratic national campaign fund in any amount from one dollar upward, forwarding same promptly to treasurer of the campaign committee.

Thousands of good democrats in Georgia should esteem it a privilege to contribute their portion to the success of the party.

New York is still suffering from mad dogs and the unwritten law.

Perhaps Admiral Evans was weary of waiting for Hobson's war with Japan.

Thomas W. Lawson is one of the best advertisement writers in the country.

Illinois knows more about the race problem than it ever learned from the magazines.

Taft's promises to revise the tariff may be all wool, but they are not a yard wide.

Sherman says he is "a practical man," and so he is resigned to the inevitable.

All political prophets see the promised land, but they don't guarantee entrance.

And still the thought of the cold, unfeeling ice trust adds to the summer temperature.

At least, the country is certain that the republican party will revise its opinion of the tariff.

Come up with the campaign contributions! They mean the dollar dinner in the full dinner pail.

Though Houston, Texas, is within hailing distance of heaven, it can't hop over the barred gates.

Is it any wonder the weather gets hot in the collar when the world blames all its troubles on it?

Keep the dollar campaign contribution in mind. Don't want that new campaign mule to do any kicking.

The latest grief of Kansas is that she has so many statesmen, it is hard to distinguish between them.

That fine humorous department in The Wall Street Journal must tickle the lambs so that they die a-laughing.

An Alabama man has discovered a cure for snake-bite, but he doesn't disclose the location of the blind tiger.

Lions have been killing bears at Coney Island, but they were none of the Wall street fellows, off on a vacation.

Saddest of all is you'll hear nothing more of the candidates for vice president after they have all been notified.

John W. Gates displayed wisdom in not running for congress in Texas. He may want to go into the oil business there.

Hisgen manufactures axle grease. How rich he would be if they had enough band wagons to keep him working overtime.

BUT NOT A BALE TO SPIN!

Instead of closing down because of inability to secure raw material, the Evansville, Ind., cotton mills ought to have gone into the New York market on Thursday, where the "bears" sold some 200,000 bales at prices ranging around 8.7 cents.

It must have been the irony of fate that with 200,000 bales going at figures like that, the Evansville mills had to shut down for want of raw material and turn several hundred hands into idleness.

Doubtless there are other mills in the country about to find themselves in similar position, but why close down, when New York has all that cotton for sale and is, apparently, hungry for buyers?

Where they get it we do not know, but surely the New York "producers" have the staple or they wouldn't sell it.

It would be preposterous, wouldn't it, to assert that the New Yorkers are selling something they don't own or that does not exist?

Perhaps they grow it in Central Park or pick it from New York bay. We cannot say as to that, but it stands to reason that they get it somewhere, else how could they sell it and how could people buy?

Two hundred thousand bales in one day! Think of it, and that, too, the very day on which the Evansville mill shuts off the steam because its last bale had been spun into yarn or cloth.

There must be something wrong somewhere. We cannot conceive that the Evansville mill, in these days of rapid trains and telegraphs, was ignorant of the fact that New York had 200,000 bales of cotton to dispose of at something like 8.7 cents the pound, yet there is no record that it even attempted to renew its supply of raw material in this "glutted" New York market.

Why was it, then, an opportunity like this was so carelessly let slip, when it was announced that the only reason for ceasing operations was a lack of raw material?

There's something funny in this business that ought to be looked into.

If New York has been surreptitiously growing cotton on the Harlem flats, there has been juggling with the statistics, for it has not been reported.

If, on the other hand, New York is selling something it hasn't got and cannot get—but we cannot think it.

There's a mystery here some Hemlock Jones should get on to at once. A nation waits breathlessly its solution.

Judge Taft on Judicial Reform.

With the lucidity and accuracy that characterize his utterances with regard to matters of a legal nature, William H. Taft, republican nominee for president, analyzed with an extreme forcefulness some of the defects in the present judicial procedure of America in his recent address to the Virginia State Bar Association.

His most striking criticism was addressed, inevitably, to the "cumbersomeness" of methods now prevailing, and to the legal delays which make a resort to law an extremely expensive, and sometimes prohibitory, luxury to the man of moderate means.

Discussing this well-known imperfection, Judge Taft said:

> I venture to think that one evil which has not attracted the attention of the community at large, but which is likely to grow in importance as the inequality between the poor and the rich in our civilization is studied, is the delay in the administration of justice between individuals. As between two wealthy corporations, or two wealthy individual litigants, and where the subject matter of the litigation reaches to tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars, our present system, while not perfect, is not so far from proper results as to call for anxiety. The judges of the country, both state and national, are of average good men. Venality in our judges is very rare.
>
> The inequality that exists in our present administration of justice and that sooner or later is certain to rise and trouble us, and to call for popular condemnation and reform, is in the unequal burden which the delays and expenses of litigation under our system imposes on the poor litigant.

These faults to which Judge Taft, himself a jurist of distinguished reputation, directs attention, operate in state and federal courts, of high or low degree, to place the poor man at an unjust and constant disadvantage with the individual or the corporation able to command large financial resources.

Under our present system, cluttered as it is with endless and contradictory quibbles and technicalities, the wealthy litigant is soon able to wear out the resources of his poorer opponent, although obvious moral justice may rest in the latter's contentions.

This condition, which has been long and widely recognized, is essentially undemocratic and subversive of the very ends for which courts were established. There can be no question that it is responsible for the contempt in which law is held in this country, and, partially, for the overweening influence which special interests have heretofore been able to wield in the country's tribunals.

Exact equality before the law for the rich man and the poor man is the only lasting principle upon which judicial procedure can rest. Until our legal institutions have attained to that dignity, we may expect flagrant miscarriages of justice in America.

"Not Yet Willing."

The Baltimore American, ably and enthusiastically republican, is greatly agitated over the refusal of the southern states to abandon their traditional allegiance to the democratic party, and come over into the camp it illuminates.

The American has, in fact, been conducting a regular sanctum sanctorum crusade against the solid south, though the casualties to date have not been perceptible.

One of its recent impressive and rather vehement deliverances is as follows, and is entitled to a thoughtful reading, because it omits the principal argument in the equation:

> It is high time for the southern states to break away from that antiquated absurdity of a solid democratic south—a south that is always expected to go democratic, just the way that Maine once went for Governor Kent. There have been in recent years encouraging signs in some of the southern states of a strong tendency to swing loose from the dead issues and to line-up politically with regard to living issues. The progressive new south, with its millions of cotton spindles and its scores of blast furnaces, is, in its material interests, just as much dependent for continuous prosperity upon those policies for which the republican party has stood, and will continue to stand, as is either Pennsylvania or New England.

Dear brother in the faith, the delights that you picture as existing under the broad and ornate protecting wings of the republican party are, indeed, enticing, but—

How are we to get there?

Did you follow the recent reports of the selection of southern republican "delegates" to the national convention?

Did you observe that the majority of these "delegates" were pothouse, professional politicians a little darker than midnight, and that turmoil was substituted for parliamentary procedure, and the process of "herding" for the free expression of opinion, in their deliberations?

Do you recall the single instance of South Carolina, wherein one Mr. John G. Capers, state national committeeman and internal revenue commissioner, became involved in a controversy with a colored delegate and nonchalantly pitched him off the platform into the bosom of his nearby friends?

Do you expect the south to divide its political allegiance when it must do so under these conditions?

"Barkis" is not yet "willin'."

Mr. Bryan As a Constructive Force.

An interesting estimate of the national democratic leader, William Jennings Bryan, comes from The World's Work, a well-known New York publication of independent political alignment, but of natural republican tendencies.

It shows wherein Mr. Bryan has been a constructive force in the shaping of national government; that he has rendered untold service, if in nothing more, in directing legislative relief to the weaker classes and the victims of special privilege, whose sway is now, in part at least, thanks to his splendid efforts, successfully checked.

The World's Work says:

> Any student of contemporary events or of party history who should conclude that Mr. Bryan has been an unsuccessful leader and nothing more would fall into a serious error. He has been a misfortune to the democratic party, but he has not been a misfortune to the country. He has been the champion of the unthoughtful and the economically muddled, but he has been the champion also of the neglected and forgotten classes and of the victims of special privilege.
>
> It is his sympathy for the unsuccessful man—whether failure be his fault or his misfortune or the fault of society or of government—that has won him so strong and so strange a following; for it is a following that long ago ceased to be political and became personal. Millions of men regard him with admiration and affection, and their loyalty to him is the same, whether he favor free silver or the government ownership of railroads, or whatever he favors.
>
> Men who believe in him believe that he stands for the common man—the commonest kind of man—for the forgotten, for the unprivileged; and that, somehow, he would help, if he should become president, to make their lot better. If he were a candidate for a bishopric, they would believe the same thing. For he is a preacher, the most popular preacher of our time. He is a voice for those who speak ineffectively for themselves. Thus he has caused the republican party to do many things that, but for fear of him or of worse, it would not have done; and some of them have been exceedingly good things. He has had much to do with keeping its arrogance of power within bounds.

The feeling and sentiment of national extent which Mr. Bryan's achievement, herein so well portrayed, has attracted to him, have grown and spread, are still growing, and these are the forces which will make much for democratic success in November.

What Mr. Bryan has already accomplished without executive power—and that accomplishment is no longer questioned or doubted—has widely strengthened confidence in his ability to do greater and better things, if given opportunity.

And that, the democracy and its allied forces are now determined he shall have.

The "City Beautiful" at Gainesville.

They are going to work to beautify the streets, the lawns, the parks and the public buildings of the little mountain city of Gainesville, Ga., supplementing the esthetic advantages already bestowed by nature.

For many months The Herald of that city has been preaching through its columns the gospel of cleanliness, symmetry and ornamentation as they pertain to enhancing the attractions of a city.

It has shown the people of Gainesville how they could add a grace to their streets, give form and beauty to their lawns and gardens and make of their public parks green and fragrant nooks to catch the eye and afford a resting place and recreation ground for the city's population.

As a consequence, The Herald has been made the repository of many prizes offered for superiority in carrying out the designs of the crusade, and plans are on foot to inaugurate a regular system which shall insure its permanence.

What Mr. Bickers is doing in Gainesville, his brother editors can parallel in other towns and cities of Georgia. Our civilization should be old enough, and our prosperity sufficiently well established, to permit of our giving systematic attention to the esthetic phases of life, as they apply to municipalities.

"Let Us Have Peace."

Elsewhere The Constitution publishes a communication from Captain Lemuel M. Park, chairman of the advisory board of the Wirz monument committee of the Daughters of the Confederacy, regarding the recent controversy over the location of the monument to Major Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison.

There is no mistaking the sentiments of our correspondent. He feels deeply and his loyalty to the traditions of the confederacy inspires him to speak with strength and emphasis out of a full heart.

Warmly appreciating his sincerity and the self-sacrificing devotion he has displayed in the labor of love committed to his charge, it is not inappropriate to ask if the memory and the gallant services of Wirz cannot be lastingly honored in a spirit that breathes more of conciliation and fraternity?

Our correspondent attacks the proposition of the ladies of Americus to place the monument to Wirz in that city. He contends that the only logical and sensible site for it is Andersonville, thus sustaining his argument—

> On the extremely handsome and very costly monuments erected on Andersonville prison grounds and cemetery by a number of the northern states are some very bitter and malignant statements, to mildly term them, while at different places, all over the grounds, are signboards with declarations as black as sheol vilifying Wirz and the "rebel" guard.
>
> While thousands of ugly mouths have been made at Dixie, should she not be permitted to pucker up her mouth just a little bit back?

We are sure that second reflection will convince our correspondent that such sentiments are uncharitable and inadvisable, to say the least. The northerners have themselves, at this very Andersonville, set the south an example in tolerance and forbearance. Some years ago several of the camps of the G. A. R. had erected on the prison grounds monuments with inscriptions offensive to the southern sense in the extreme. The thing was done on impulse, growing more out of thoughtlessness than malice. For with the slightest breath of resentment from confederate survivors in this state, the unpleasant inscriptions were chiseled off at the order of their framers.

The confederate veteran cannot afford to show a spirit less forgiving and broad than that of the union veteran. We are many years past the day when rancor and intense bitterness should actuate our thoughts.

If the wounds of the fratricidal war were yet acute, if north and south still glowered at each other in inextinguishable hate, there might be excuse for retaliation such as our correspondent suggests.

Such an unhappy and inflaming condition no longer exists. The ancient line of demarcation between the sections is a dim tradition rather than an actuality. To fling biting expressions into the faces of those with whom we are now on terms of brotherliness and amity, savors more of the acrid animosity of reconstruction days than the tolerant spirit of a reunited America.

It is a legacy of friendship and of kinship we should bequeath posterity, not one of hatred and recrimination, graven on stone. The patriotic proposition of the people of Americus points a way to the further materialization of the pacifying genius contained in the immortal epigram—"Let us have peace."

Should we not follow its guiding finger?

Tariff Revision—Not Demolition.

The New Orleans Picayune, whose democracy is not open to question, scouts the clamor that is raised here and there regarding free trade and tariff revision, and speaks a few plain facts in the following language:

> It would be difficult to commit a more egregious absurdity than is perpetrated by talk about free trade and tariff demolition. There is and can be no such thing as free trade in foreign goods in this country, for the reason that the expenses of the republic are a billion, that is to say, a thousand million dollars a year. We must have that much money every year to meet the ordinary demands of the United States government, and that enormous sum can only be got out of a tariff for revenue on all foreign goods imported into this country, added to what is received from the internal revenue tax levied on home products.
>
> Therefore it is an absolute impossibility for this country to maintain itself without maintaining a tariff on all foreign goods imported into the country. But such a tariff should be a tariff for revenue, and not one for the creation of monopolies to enrich favored classes. There are many articles that could and would be imported from abroad which would contribute to the revenue if they were not kept out by excessive exactions. As they are not imported they do not pay any tariff charges.

We would remind the esteemed Picayune that none of the really responsible democratic leaders have been lending their authority either to the doctrine of "free trade" or "tariff demolition."

American industry has evolved in such an unexpected manner that neither party could afford to lend its unqualified assent to either policy.

What the democratic party has insisted upon and the republican party deftly evaded is the issue of tariff revision—which is as far separated from tariff demolition as dawn from the sunset.

"Just From Georgia"

A Happy Fellow.

I.

A happiness winner,
He hears the bells chime,
He'll sing for a dinner
And dance for a dime!

II.

No thought of to-morrow—
To melt, or to freeze,
He whistles his sorrow
Away with the breeze!

III.

What Fortune is givin'
He takes with a smile,
Just glad that he's livin'
A jolly, bright while!

IV.

The world—don't upbraid it
From day unto day;
He knows that God made it,
And takes it that way.

V.

A world to be blest in,
With heaven in sight,
And a green spot to rest in
When Life sighs, "Good Night!"

* * * * *

The News of the Settlement.

One of the country correspondents of the Adams Enterprise writes:

"Art is flourishing in our settlement. Three barns have been painted bright red.

"While our preacher was baptizing last Sabbath an alligator bit him on the calf of the left leg.

"The head of a man was sawed off in our leading sawmill, one day last week. Brethren, we should always be prepared for the worst!

"We drove the devil out of this community last week, but we learn that he is now camping not two miles from town."

* * * * *

He Rhymes the News.

A poetical correspondent in Tennessee sends us the following:

"If you will print this story
Obliged to you I'll be;
I lived ten years in Georgia
And six in Tennessee.

"It is about a meeting—
As shortly you will see,
Where the brotherin got happy
To find Salvation free.

"The text I have forgotten,
But the singing—it was grand!
I seemed to stand with Moses
And sight the promised land.

"But endurin' of the meeting
A lightnin' flash came down
And knocked the steeple sideways
And terrified the town!

"O let us all be ready—
For we know not when we'll go;
Cotton's up a little,
But money's mighty slow."

* * * * *

News From the Pole.

The Chicago News has its own explorer in the Arctic regions, and here is an extract from a recent communication:

"I had a serious time deciding what particular brand of dog to bring along. The German mastiffs I procured at first ate up all our supplies before we left home, besides being so dense in their intellects that they could never learn to go forward when my driver shouted 'Mush on!' That is the proper method of addressing the working class among dogs. My driver is an ex-teamster, and I find it difficult to persuade him to abstain from shouting many other things to the dogs, but he is learning. I finally decided on daschunds as the best dogs for my purpose. They present less surface to the cold at any given point and are built on the principle that a little dog goes a long way. I would have tried French poodles, but I never can learn to clip them so as to make them look ugly enough."

* * * * *

A Harvest Note.

The corn's in the crib
An' the 'possum is fillin',
The table's heaped high
An' the appetite's willin'!

* * * * *

(Fine promises of Autumn books, with pink and blue ribbons for book-marks in the middle, and may all the authors reap royalties and live happy ever afterwards!

* * * * *

Now, Keep Cool!

There'll be wood to burn
An' bread to eat,
An' life next winter'll
Be just as sweet
As the rose-red Spring,
With her jewels set—
So, thank the Lord
That you're livin' yet!

Then, welcome, Winter,
With snow an' sleet,
When the fiddle sings
To the dancin' feet!
Hands all 'round,
Where the lovers meet,
An' the heart that's happy
Is hard to beat!

* * * * *

Heard After Meeting.

"De preacher said, yistiddy, dat dar's no hell any mo'."

"No matter; Dar's enough sinners in de worl' ter raise it!"

F. L. S.

WILL SEEK TO ABATE THE SMOKE NUISANCE

Special Council Committee Will Meet Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 O'Clock.

A committee of three from the general council, consisting of Councilmen Press Huddleston, F. J. Spratling and C. E. Harman, will meet in the mayor's committee room this afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss a resolution which calls for some step to be taken to rid the business section of the city of smoke and cinders from locomotives.

The committee will meet probably for the purpose of framing a report to be made to the next meeting of the general council, in meeting tomorrow the committee has doubtless made a mistake about when council meets again, an error that nearly all council committees fall into when there are five Mondays in a month.

The general council will not meet again until a week from next Monday, as there are five Mondays in August, and the sessions will not occur every other Monday this month.

DEATH TAKES CAPT. GORDON.

Cousin of General John B. Gordon Passes Away in Rome.

Rome, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Captain W. L. Gordon, one of Rome's oldest citizens and a cousin of General John B. Gordon, was found dead in bed at 4 o'clock this morning at his residence in South Rome.

He was 78 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA

Might Not Sound Nice.

(From The Columbus Enquirer-Sun.)

We beg to be excused from answering this question asked by a New York newspaper: "What is Atlanta?" Atlanta is our neighbor, and neighbors should endeavor to live in peace.

Joyful Again.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

Joy pervades Atlanta again. The newspapers have found a former British soldier in the city's confines who was a private in one of the twenty regiments which stood at attention when the prince of Wales landed in Quebec in 1901. The prince was then merely a duke, but Atlanta shines in the luster of his subsequent elevation. Atlanta has failed to score in a number of important events lately, and ancient history had to be called in to help out.

A Possible Explanation.

(From The Hartwell Sun.)

While a man was digging a well in Atlanta he struck a vein of mineral water. Now if it had been a hot spring it might have been accounted for on the Sam Jones approximation of the Plutorian shore to the Gate City.

Business Foresight.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

The Atlanta doctors have formed an association to make you pay them before they kill you.

Augusta Going Some.

(From The Brunswick Journal.)

Atlanta had better keep one eye peeled on Augusta; the bride of a famous baseball player is from "near Augusta;" a "former Augusta" man has just had a wad of money left him and another has just been elected to a high office on the New York stock exchange. Can Atlanta learn of all this and not turn green?

Awful to Consider.

(From The Pensacola News.)

An Atlanta clergyman wants the iceman to stop delivering his gratefully cool commodity on Sundays. This is enough to drive strong men to drink.

Superseded.

(From The Danville, Va., Register.)

The Atlanta spirit has given place to the Chattanooga spirits in these dry summer days in the Georgia capital.

Too Much Talk.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

A cat went mad in Atlanta this week Maybe it had been up to the capitol.

Incentive to Good Health.

(From The Opelika Post.)

The Atlanta doctors have formed an association requiring their patients to pay in advance or secure them for their services. Probably some people will not be so hasty about calling a doctor in Atlanta hereafter.

Defying Superstition.

(From The Augusta Herald.)

Greater Atlanta will cover an area of 23 miles. The superstitious will now wait to see what will happen.

Atlanta's 150,000 Club.

(From The Brunswick News.)

Now that Atlanta has her Greater Atlanta bill passed, it is to be hoped that she will get busy and get that 150,000 people.

Subject for Inquisition.

(From The Valdosta Times.)

The Atlanta authorities made a farmer, whose horse was sick, hitch himself to a wagon with another horse and pull it off the street. If a convict lessee had made a black assassin do the same thing, Atlanta would have called a mass meeting at the opera house to denounce the "outrage." Consistency is all to the bad in Atlanta.

"Greater Atlanta" Wins.

(From The Chattanooga Times.)

The Georgia legislature did not adjourn until it had passed an act authorizing the extension of the limits of Atlanta.

Now, citizens of Chattanooga, it is up to you. Atlanta has grown, prospered and achieved a wide name for pluck, energy and enterprise by just such progressive public spirit as that resulting in this "greater city" legislation. When the people of that community become convinced that a given thing is needed in promoting the public welfare, they go after it with singleness of purpose and concert of action—and they get it.

Atlanta will show an increase of from 25,000 to 30,000—possibly more—in the new federal census; Knoxville, Nashville and Birmingham—all our neighbors—will do the same.

ROME ATTORNEY HONORED.

Dean Elected Chairman Legal Department by Insurance Men.

Rome, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—L. A. Dean, who has been attending the annual convention of the life insurance convention of the American Lift Insurance Association, was on yesterday honored by election as chairman of the legal department of the association. This is one of the most important life insurance bodies in the country and the choice of the Rome attorney for this important position is a high compliment. The firm of Dean & Dean is counsel for the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, and Mr. Dean has made a specialty of the study of life insurance law.

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions favoring a uniform system of taxation of life insurance companies throughout the United States, denouncing the present methods as unfair, unjust and inequitable to the companies.

COUNCILMAN DROPS DEAD.

Prominent Chattanooga Man Stricken on Street.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 23.—George E. Mattice, member of the lower board of the city council, dropped dead on Georgia avenue, at the entrance of The Times building, at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Apoplexy was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Mattice had for many years been closely identified with the business and political interests of the city, and was one of the most widely known public men in Chattanooga.

He leaves a wife and one son.

HON. G. T. HOPKINS IS DEAD.

Was Father of Judge P. B. Hopkins, of Atlanta.

Tucker, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Hon. Green Thomas Hopkins, a highly respected citizen, died here this morning at the advanced age of 70 years. He was a prominent member of Fellowship Primitive Baptist church, and was a leader in almost all public movements, especially educational.

He leaves two brothers, John R. Hopkins and Wiley Hopkins, of Norcross, Ga., and one sister, Mrs. Betty Ann Massey, of Atlanta, besides three sons, the eldest being Judge P. B. Hopkins, of Atlanta; also two daughters, eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. His wife also survives him.

Funeral and interment will be at 11 o'clock Monday at Fellowship cemetery at Tucker.

WITH THE STATE PRESS

"Civilization" in Georgia.

(From The Macon Telegraph.)

The New York Evening Post, referring to a recent lynching at Tifton, in this state, says that the crime of the negro—"making an insulting remark to a white girl"—was "in civilized communities an offense that merits a $5 fine at most."

The Telegraph is not and never has been an apologist, much less an advocate of lynching, believing that law and order should prevail, and that adequate punishment of both the actual and would-be rapist can be obtained through the courts. But we feel nothing better than contempt for The New York Evening Post's notion of what is "civilized" in this connection. We are free to say that we regard even the civilization represented by the lyncher as more manly and genuine than that of a milk-veined public which is satisfied to fine a negro "$5 at most" for grossly insulting a white woman.

In the course of the same article which takes a southern editor to task for complaining that some of the campaign utterances of the republicans tend to encourage crimes of this sort among the negroes, The Evening Post says: "If Mr. Taft could carry Georgia, the effects would be far-reaching; it would be the beginning of another American emancipation."

Presumably The Evening Post means that if Mr. Taft could only carry Georgia negroes could insult white women and escape with a mere fine of $5, and thus "another American emancipation" would "begin" and "civilization" of The Evening Post's particular brand would triumph.

It is fortunate that Taft will not carry Georgia.

Governor's Campaign Expenses.

(From The Valdosta Times.)

The Atlanta Journal is turning its batteries on the "reactionaries" because it thinks they are not in line with the pure elections move. That is good. Now let The Journal get its candidate to publish a statement of his campaign expenses in the late campaign. The other candidate has already done so.

No Particular Change.

(From The Brunswick News.)

From recent newspaper reports we make the deduction that Savannah is not the only city in Georgia where they look upon the wine when it is red in the same old way.

Saffold on Right Line.

(From The Savannah Press.)

Judge Frank Saffold has announced that he would support Bryan as a presidential nominee of the democratic party, and would take the stump for him in Georgia. This is handsome and fair. It is no more than a presidential elector can do. Of course it is what every presidential elector ought to do. Judge Saffold was not a Bryan man originally, but he has come over to the nominee very handsomely. From Judge Saffold's original statement, the impression was created that although he would vote for Bryan in the electoral college, he would not vote for him as a citizen, and presumably would not speak for him as an elector. That situation has changed.

Waycross Is Disappointed.

(From The Valdosta Times.)

Since Governor Smith vetoed the bill providing $5,000 for the support of the Waycross experiment station the people of that place threaten to continue the operation of the plant themselves. While the $5,000 appropriation will pay for about two days of the governor's extra session, still, we are sorry that Waycross did not get it, as that is about the only enterprise in south Georgia that receives anything from the state treasury.

LETTERS FROM PEOPLE.

Location of the Wirz Monument.

Editor Constitution: Having been highly honored by the ladies of the Georgia division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, in making me the chairman of the advisory board of the Wirz monument committee, it may not be out of place to say the only logical and most sensible place has been chosen by them for the location of the Wirz monument, viz., Andersonville.

From an editorial in your paper and an article in the Times-Recorder, it appears that some Americus parties intend making herculean efforts to have the monument located there. Montezuma, Oglethorpe, Marshallville, Fort Valley, Macon or any other town would be just as appropriate as Americus for the monument. If the Americus parties want a monument to the Martyr Wirz, they should go down in their own pockets for the money and erect one. Individually I would like to have monuments to Wirz, Davis, Lee, Stonewall Jackson and many other of our southern heroes in every southern city and ballwick. But we are too poverty stricken in this world's goods, not to mention patriotism, for this ever to be. When prisoners are attacked by a virulent disease an antidote or specific is resorted to as the proper remedy.

On the extremely handsome and very costly monuments erected on the Andersonville prison grounds and cemetery by a number of the northern states are some very bitter and malignant statements, to mildly term them, while at different places, all over the grounds, are signboards with declarations as black as sheol vilifying Wirz and the "rebel" guard.

While thousands of ugly mouths have been made at Dixie, should she not be permitted to pucker up her mouth just a little bit back? In other words—while the yanks have hung Wirz and are now on enduring marole seeking to make infamous his memory to all succeeding generations, should not the south, in justice to him and herself, mildly seek to counteract the lying slanders by the erection of this one protest in granite right on the spot where Wirz and Dixie's maligners may read the unvarnished truth?

Let the ladies alone—the United Daughters of the Confederacy know their business and nobly, yes, gloriously, have they done, like Dorcas, "what they could." LEMUEL M. PARK.

Green the Best Color.

(From The London Mirror.)

"If the whole of London were painted green it would have a wonderful effect upon the health and spirits of us Londoners," said one of London's leading specialists. "Eyesight and health are most closely connected, and among town dwellers eyesight is steadily deteriorating. Green is one of nature's cures for worry and fatigue. Watch a man who is worried or tired out and see how often he will wander to a window from which he can gaze on a tree in leaf. Instinctively his eyes seek the restful green of the foliage. A great deal of the good obtained from a visit to the country is from the incessant environment of the green fields and green leaves.

"A green room, too, is a splendid thing. I know of a case of a popular actress who could never understand why it was that in a certain room in her house she could always rest so much better than in any other one. She mentioned the fact to me one day, and I pointed out to her that the paper and furniture were entirely green."

Established 1861

Lowry National Bank

of Atlanta

Designated Depository of the United States

Capital $800,000.00

Surplus and Profits $770,000.00

BUYING HORSES FOR HORSE SHOW

Atlantans Are Making Number of Purchases for That Event.

That Atlanta is to have the best horse show, October 6, 7, 8 and 9, this year, ever seen in the south is rapidly gaining credence and the fact that Atlantans are already beginning to buy horses to be exhibited in the local and open classes is adding to this belief.

It was published in The Sunday Constitution that Nym McCullough had already bought two sorrel mares, of the roadster class, which won the blue ribbon at Hendersonville, N. C., horse show last week, and will enter these horses.

J. K. Ottley has just bought "Mary Ellen," a five-gaited saddle mare, who will be entered, and those who have seen her declare that she is one of the best formed horses to be exhibited and her work under the saddle is all that could be asked.

Frank Inman has just bought a saddle horse at Lexington, to be entered and will have his entry here in ample time for the show. He reports that both "Edna May" and "Bourbon Prince," two of the most famous horses ever seen on the tan bark, will be entered.

"Edna May" is a chestnut colored, five-gaited mare, owned and entered by Matt Cohen, of Lexington, Ky. The ribbons won by this beauty are legion and it is declared by horsemen that she is the prettiest show horse since the famous "Lou Chief."

"Bourbon Prince" is owned and to be entered by W. J. Rowe, of Oshkosh, Wis. This entry won the blue ribbon at the Madison Square Garden horse show last year.

In addition to these known purchases a number of others have been made and not announced.

That Atlantans are preparing for the coming show is evidenced by the fact that "Lady Claire," owned and entered by Austell Thornton, of Atlanta, and who has swept the shows, is to be shown at the Louisville horse show late in September.

Her driving mate, "Dolly Hamilton," owned and entered by J. S. Floyd, is also to be entered at this show.

BIBLE SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 30

New Teachers Secured and the Buildings Enlarged.

Under the most favorable conditions since its establishment the Atlanta Bible School and Interstate College will open its doors on the last Wednesday in September. A large addition to its teaching force has been secured and its buildings enlarged and bettered.

From present indications it will be necessary to secure quarters in the neighborhood for a good number of the boarding students coming from a distance.

The announcement has been made of the selection of Professor Thomas L. Bryan to head the Interstate College, which is the literary department of the Atlanta Bible School. Professor Bryan is one of the brainiest men in the ranks of southern teachers. He has already moved his family to Atlanta and will assume his work with the institution on September 1.

He was for many years superintendent of public schools at Sweetwater, Tenn., and was also president of Dalton Female College and also president of Anniston, Ala., College for Women.

For the first time since the establishment of the institution the school will this year cater to local patronage in the way of day students in the literary and music as well as other departments. The school will operate three departments, namely: primary, intermediate and collegiate.

In discussing the work Edward Young Clarke, the treasurer and business manager, said:

"We are all exceedingly gratified over the outlook for the coming year. The free feature of our work, its general character, and the good we hope to accomplish has been steadily appealing favorable to the people of Atlanta and the south. Our teaching force will be very excellent this year—in fact, much better than it has ever been before."

Firemen Paid $1,000 by Rome.

Rome, August 23.—(Special.)—The suits of the volunteer firemen against the city, amounting to $1,865, for amounts claimed to be due them by the city for apparatus they had bought with their own funds, and which were taken by the city when the paid department was organized on July 1 last, were on yesterday settled by the payment by the city to the volunteer firemen of $1,000. The city also assumed the costs of the suits, which only amounts to a small sum. This ends the litigation which had promised to be long and hotly contested. The paid department is now in full operation and is giving perfect satisfaction.

Diamonds

In any form—loose or mounted

Maier & Berkele

DR. JOHN WHITE RETURNS HOME

Says Rockefeller Is Greatly Beloved by Members of His Church.

Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist church of this city, who has been preaching at the John D. Rockefeller church on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, returned to this city Saturday night and occupied his pulpit at both the morning and evening services.

At the latter service he told his congregation of his work in Cleveland, his vacation of one week in Canada and of his visit to Clifton, Mass.

It was at this last named place that Dr. White was most highly honored by being named chairman of a committee of seventy of the most prominent educators, north and south, who had gathered there to discuss the deficiency in the education of the negro in the south. The conference met for three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and it is sure to prove vastly beneficial.

Tells of His Trip.

In speaking of his trip, Dr. White said:

"I have been away from Atlanta nearly five weeks, and I am glad enough to be at home again. A man has to go very much further, however, than I have been to get entirely away from Atlanta and Georgia.

"They were asking questions about Atlanta wherever I went. Two things seem to be pretty well established in the current opinion all over the north: That Atlanta is a wonderful city and that Georgia is the state of largest southern significance.

"One of the most famous men in this country told me that Georgia was recognized as leading in two of the greatest moral movements in the United States—the prohibition movement and gia made good work of her convict regard to the latter he said that if Georgia made good work of her convict reform business it would mean a cleaning up of the same business in every other southern state.

"It sounds good to an ardent southerner to hear that the south is getting back to her ancient place at the head of the table in this country.

"Everybody was asking me if Georgia was going to break the solid south in politics this year. The impression has gotten abroad that Mr. Taft will have a large vote in Georgia. I told them that while in almost any company of intelligent men in Georgia the general expression would be that Georgia and the south were unprofitably tied to the chariot wheels of the national democratic party, that very few of them were ready to vote their opinion on this subject, and that Mr. Bryan would carry Georgia by a great big apathetic majority in my judgment.

Rockefeller Not Fashionable.

"I spent three pleasant weeks in Cleveland preaching for the Euclid Avenue Baptist church. This is the church to which John D. Rockefeller belongs, as everyone knows, and it is putting it modestly to say that he is greatly beloved by the people of this church. Contrary to a common impression, this church is largely made up of the poorest church class in the city. It was once the fashionable Baptist church in Cleveland. It is not so now at all.

"The other rich people have nearly all left it for the churches in the handsome residence sections. Mr. Rockefeller, not being a fashionable type of man in his sympathies, remains with the church of his youth which is working among the poorer people of the city. There is not much sign of what Hon. Sydney Tapp calls 'church graft' in the Euclid Avenue church. I preached by the aid of a brass band every Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock in front of the church to the people gathered in the street. A considerable number of Italians of the city belong to this congregation. Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, Rev. C. A. Eaton, is preeminently the preacher of the common people in Cleveland.

"They do not even have a chair in the Euclid Avenue church. The evening services are always intensely evangelistic, followed by an after meeting for enquirers.

"Probably the most significant experience of my vacation was the great conference at Clifton, Mass.

"Seventy leading men of north and south, two-thirds of them being from the south, were brought together by Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association, to consider if practical agencies for the moral education of the negro might not be organized in the south in connection with their schools. The conference met in the great Sun Parlor of Dyke Rock Cottage, overhanging the open sea—fifteen miles from Boston. The questions discussed were bent toward practical results in Christian education for the negro. The several negro speakers and the southern white men agreed as to the facts affecting the moral status of the negro race. Perfect freedom and entire frankness marked the discussions.

What Negro Speakers Said.

"An interesting phase of the conference was the fact brought out by the negro speakers that while on the whole the sympathy of the intelligent white people of the south with the negro people was on the increase, the sympathy of the same class of white people in the north was on the decrease.

"The conference must be regarded as a notable event, viewed from whatever angle, especially from the standpoint of the south.

"It was the largest assembly of intelligence and experience with negro education ever secured in this country. Thirty-two institutions for negro education were represented. It was the first time such a concentration of attention on the moral phase of negro progress in his education was ever secured.

"I have something to say to the people of Georgia on this subject before long, if I may have a hearing.

"The conference resulted in the appointment of a committee of nine, of which I was made chairman, to cooperate with a like committee of the International Sunday School Association in establishing in every negro school a department of Sunday school training for practical work along the lines indicated.

"No movement of recent years with regard to the negro people in our midst, it seems to me, so deserves or will be more likely to secure the hearty sympathy of the southern people."

LOCAL POLITICS NOT VERY LIVELY

Candidates Very Slow About Paying Assessments.

LIST CLOSES IN TWO WEEKS

This Week May Witness Several Important Changes in the Situation. New Candidates May Announce and Some Others May Withdraw.

Only two weeks remain for the city candidates to pay their assessments for the primary which occurs on September 24. On Saturday, September 5, at 12 o'clock, the list of candidates will close, and those who have not paid by that time will not be allowed to enter the primary. Despite the fact that only two weeks remain, a very few candidates have paid their assessments. Even all the mayoralty candidates have not paid up. Why they are so slow is not known, unless it is because many of them have not definitely decided whether they will run or not.

This week may witness several changes in the local political field. There may be new candidates, and some of those who have already announced may withdraw. It seems probable that Dr. T. D. Longino will become a candidate for mayor. There are several "near" candidates who are waiting for "developments."

From now on, in stating who the candidates are, it may be wise and safe only to name those who have paid their assessments. The list, up to Saturday night, was as follows:

Those Who Have Paid.

James G. Woodward, candidate for mayor.

Thomas H. Goodwin, candidate for mayor.

Harry D. White, candidate for council from the first ward.

H. A. Boynton, candidate for council from the second ward.

Charles L. Chosewood, candidate for council from the third ward.

Matt C. Carroll, Jr., candidate for council from the third ward.

J. H. Haggard, candidate for council from the third ward.

Craig Cofield, candidate for council from the seventh ward.

W. P. Hill, candidate for city attorney.

R. M. Clayton, candidate for city engineer.

E. T. Payne, candidate for city tax collector.

Frank J. Summers, candidate for city sexton.

W. W. West, candidate for city sexton.

Who May Be in Running.

Taking those who have paid up and those who have said they are going to run, the full list of candidates to date is as follows:

For mayor: James G. Woodward, Joseph Hirsch, Thomas H. Goodwin, Dr Horace Grant, and probably Dr. T. D. Longino.

For aldermen: Press Huddleston and Joseph Loewus, in the second ward; Dr. Walter A. Taylor, in the sixth ward; Judge John S. Candler, in the ninth ward.

The candidates for council are as follows:

First ward: Harry D. White and Frank Hilburn.

Second ward: Dr. R. F. Ingram and H. A. Boynton.

Third ward: Charles L. Chosewood, J. H. Haggard and M. C. Carroll, Jr.

Fourth ward: Dr. C. J. Vaughn.

Fifth ward: Dan S. Walraven and John Sisson.

Sixth ward: Frank Wheat.

Seventh ward: Craig Cofield.

Eighth ward: F. P. Reynolds.

Ninth ward: Aldine Chambers, C. W. Smith and E. A. Minor.

For city attorney: W. P. Hill, George Westmoreland and W. H. Terrell.

For commissioner of public works: Henry L. Collier.

For city engineer: Captain R. M. Clayton.

For city sexton: Frank J. Summers and W. W. West.

For city tax collector: E. T. Payne and E. E. Williams.

For city treasurer: Thomas J. Peeples.

WORTH COUNTY FAIR TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 24

Will Be the Biggest Fair to Be Held in South Georgia During the Fall.

Albany, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—The Worth County Fair, the biggest thing of the kind in this part of the state, will open at Sylvester on Thursday, September 24, and continue through the following Thursday. It is being extensively advertised throughout this section, and all attendance records are expected to be broken.

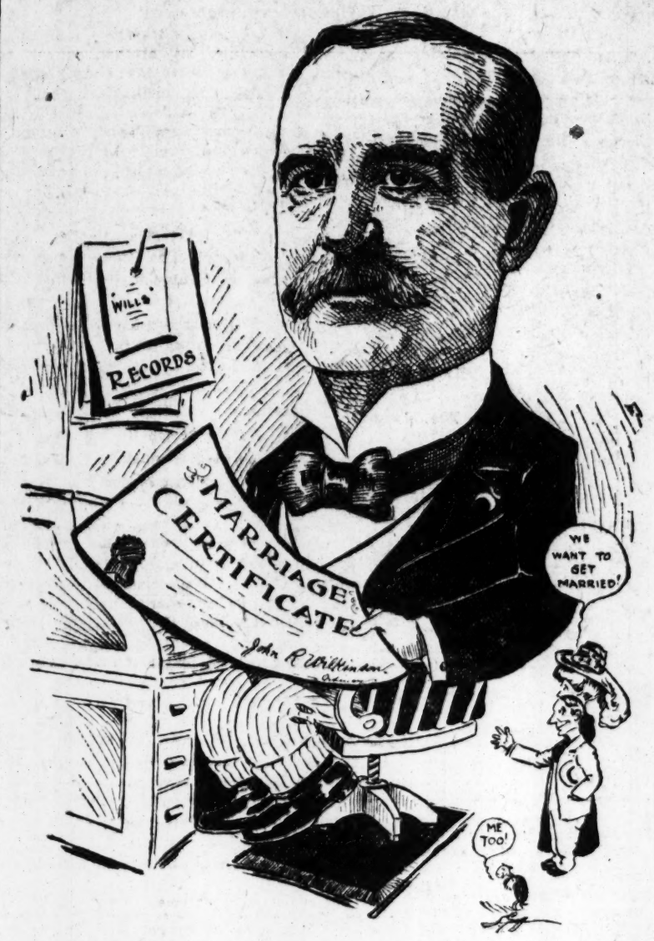
On different days of the fair, Hon. James M. Griggs, Hon. S. A. Roddenbery and Professor A. M. Soule, of the state university, will address the assembled crowds, and other prominent Georgians will probably be heard.

The annual Worth county fairs are perhaps more like the old-time county fairs once so common in Georgia than those now held elsewhere in the state. Live stock comes in for a generous share of attention, and the exhibits of domestic animals are always exceedingly interesting. There will be a "stockmen's day" during the fair next month, as well as a manufacturers' day and an educational day.

BUY NON-CONVICT BRICK.

B. MIFFLIN HOOD.

MEN OF AFFAIRS IN ATLANTA



Judge John R. Wilkinson, Ordinary Fulton County

THE WEATHER; HOT AND RAINY

All City Parks and Clubs Were Crowded on Sunday Afternoon.

Sunday was a near day, so far as the weather was concerned.

It began as though it would be a very pretty day. Along about noon it rained. The afternoon was uncomfortable from the humidity that followed and the late afternoon was neither clear nor cloudy.

THE STATE FAIR WILL PROBABLY DRAW A CROWD THIS YEAR.

The weather man shut up shop for the day, and the official temperature was not announced, though the Gopher figured it out that it must be in the neighborhood of 83.

With shut up shop on Sunday there is no local forecast for Monday, but inasmuch as it rained Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, it is pretty apt to rain Monday, too.

Everybody who could got outdoors before and after the shower.

Out at East Lake the large club house porch was crowded, the golf links were dotted and every canoe in the reservation was on the lake. The Piedmont Driving club proved a mecca for more of the fashionables during the late afternoon and evening. Those who were in search of amusement went to Ponce de Leon, where Professor Matthiessen's band gave its usual delightful Sunday concert.

The walks were crowded with those who are happy for one day in the week if they have to work the other six, and part of the night.

Grant Park attracted another large following, for the trees, flowers and shrubbery never appeared more attractive than now.

White City, Fort McPherson, where the soldiers won another baseball game, the various suburban rides, all attracted large crowds.

As usual, every automobile in the city was out whizzing, and all Atlanta was out for fresh air.

Robin went out walking with the Gopher and saw a picture of a sheath gown, such as is promised for the state fair in October.

"I see," said Robin, pointing at the sheath gown, "that the Prodigal Son is expected at the state fair."

"Why," asked the Gopher, always eager for information.

"Why there's the 'Fatted Calf.'"

Horses Dying Around Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Visitors to the city tell of the deadly work of some disease among horses in the territory around Blakehatchie. L. C. Weekly lost a fine horse one day this week, and a mule the next. Daniel Blake, Charles Holneau, W. C. Blocker and R. T. Hewitt are among the others who have suffered loss of farm animals. An official investigation is to be made.

Negro Dies in His 100th Year.

Forsyth, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Jake Lake, an aged negro, died here Saturday night at the ripe old age of 99. According to an old family record, the authenticity of which is vouched for, he was born in March, 1809. His death was the result of his old age.

COURTMARTIAL AT M'PHERSON

Two Cases of Desertion Will Come Up for Trial.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Terrett, commanding the troops at Fort McPherson, has called a courtmartial to assemble this morning at that place to try those offenders among the enlisted men of the Seventeenth infantry who have been guilty of breach of discipline since the last court was organized.

There are two cases of "desertion" to be tried, those constituting the most serious charges to be made. There are a number of other cases to be tried by this court, but those are for petty offenses.

It is expected that the court will not sit longer than two days at the most.

Following the disturbance at the Terminal station last week, when one recruit cut another while eighty were passing through the city, necessitating the provost guard being called to maintain order from Fort McPherson, the five men for whom the eighty were waiting, arrived the next morning.

They, very dutifully, reported at Fort McPherson, and, after remaining there went on to Mare Island, near San Francisco, from which port they will sail for Manila.

The story to the effect that these men were arrested upon their arrival in Atlanta and placed in the guard house on bread and water diet, is denied at the post.

Every day now for the past five days a car or more of recruits have passed through Atlanta en route to Mare Island for the transport which sails early in September.

JUDGE ROAN TO CONSIDER NEAL BANK DEMURRERS

Will Announce His Decision Later in the Week on These Demurrers.

Judge Roan, of the superior court, criminal division, will consider either today or tomorrow the three demurrers to indictments charging the directors of the Neal bank with criminal violation of the banking laws.

The first demurrer to the indictments charged the officials jointly with a felony in borrowing more than 25 per cent of the bank's capital. This was heard several weeks ago.

The second demurrer was a reply to the indictment charging Mr. Thornton, president of the Neal bank, with borrowing $71,500 from the bank as executor of the Neal estate, without the consent of the directors, for his personal use. This was argued by Attorney Cox before Judge Roan on Saturday. Mr. Cox argued that the loan was made with the knowledge of the directors and was made in 1903, and thereby barred by the statue of limitations.

The third demurrer was a reply to an indictment charging Vice President Manry with swearing falsely to a statement of the bank's resources. Attorney Reuben Arnold argued on Saturday that Mr. Manry had not sworn to the oath as worded in the code.

The decision of Judge Roan on these three demurrers is awaited for with interest by the Atlanta people, but what his decision will be no one has as yet been able to surmise.

Hon. W. Y. Carter, independent candidate for governor, will open his campaign at Elberton on Thursday, August 27, at 10 a. m.

He will speak at Athens Thursday night, August 27.

At Carter's Hill (near Winder), Friday morning, August 28, and at Atlanta on Saturday night.

He will be accompanied by other speakers.

Albany in Darkness.

Albany, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—The power plant on Muckafoonee creek, which lights Albany and operates a number of local manufacturing enterprises, is closed down today to enable the power company to remove by blasting a quantity of rock and the remains of an old coffer dam which now prevents the ready passage of water below the power house. It is probable that power will again be available tomorrow afternoon.

DIVE ORDINANCE TO BE ENFORCED

Police Chief Will Control the Near Beer Saloons.

HAS "CARD UP HIS SLEEVE"

He Says if All Near Beer Saloons Do Not Abide by Regulations He Will Apply the Dive Ordinance to Many of Them.

Chief Henry Jennings, of the police department, has a card up his official sleeve, so to speak, which may do a great deal towards regulating the near beer saloons.

The chief has been closely watching the efforts of the general council to legislate on near beer saloons so as to bring such places under complete police control. He has also carefully noted the effects of the ordinances which have been passed, and he says he has found a disposition on the part of some of the near beer dealers to "buck" against legislation, although many of them are perfectly willing to abide by any rules that have been made.

To Enforce Dive Ordinance.

The card which the police chief has up his sleevee is a city law which is known as the "dive ordinance." The chief says if the near beer dealers do not live up to all the ordinances which have been passed for their regulation, especially the Johnston ordinance prohibiting women from drinking in saloons with men, he will have the "dive ordinance" very rigidly enforced.

The dive ordinance was passed when a number of grog shops in Atlanta, before the prohibition era, were conducted in such an objectionable manner that something had to be done to place them under strict regulation. This ordinance classifies as a dive any place where either men or women congregate for the purpose of drinking or carousing.

How He Will Construe It.

Chief Jennings says that if men and women meet together in near beer saloons and drink at tables, that he will so construe the dive ordinance as to apply to such places as to allow the two sexes to drink together.

"I have hoped all along," states Chief Jennings, "that all the near beer dealers in the city would willingly and cheerfully comply with the conservative rules that have been made for their regulation. I am yet hopeful that we will have no trouble in controlling all such places, but if I find that any of the near beer venders are going to undertake to ignore the ordinances that have been passed, on the ground that near beer is a soft drink, I will apply the dive ordinance, and it can be enforced, not only against saloons, but against any place where men and women congregate so as to threaten the good order and peace of the community."

ACROBATIC SKATERS AT RINK TONIGHT

Steele & McMasters, the world-famous acrobatic skaters, will make their initial appearance at the St. Nicholas auditorium tonight in a remarkable exhibition.

It goes without saying that a large audience will greet this special attraction, for the management of the St. Nicholas promises that it will be one of the best of the many excellent features offered this season.

COTTON CROP IN GOOD SHAPE

Reports From Different States Indicate Good Stands.

Memphis, Tenn., August 25.—The Commercial-Appeal tomorrow will publish the following summary of cotton crop conditions:

With very few exceptions the rainfall of the week was beneficial. It was not sufficiently well distributed, however, to satisfy the needs of the plant in all sections.

Parts of South Carolina and Georgia and a few counties in Alabama and Mississippi need moisture. The cotton in Georgia and South Carolina is opening very rapidly, and some deterioriation has undoubtedly taken place. Over the central states of the belt and the western with the exception of southern Texas, cotton is not opening rapidly and picking is merely in an incipient stage. Extremely hot weather delayed picking in Texas, but rains late in the week relieved the heat and furnished needed moisture.

There is some complaint from the lowlands of the Mississippi river that the stalk has made excessive growth and that bolls are rotting, but so far no serious injury is reported.

Weevils have appeared in a much enlarged territory in Louisiana during the season. Planters art much alarmed and some damage is being done. In Texas, except in the eastern parts of southern Texas, weevil injury has been slight. The plant everywhere is well fruited, has grown large and is often still vigorous and making squares and bolls.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY.

Democrats Will Vote for Candidates for All Offices.

Columbia, S. C., August 23.—On Tuesday the state democratic primary will be held to select nominees for various county and state officers, for members of congress and United States senator. The chief interest centers in the contests for senator and for governor, the candidates are M. F. Ansell, who seeks reelection, and Colonel L. Blease, present state senator from Newberry county. The candidates for United States senator are: George Johnstone, of Newberry; R. Goodwin Rhett, of Charleston; E. D. Smith, of Florence; ex-Governor John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg; O. B. Martin, state superintendent of education; Colonel W. W. Lumpkin, of Columbia, and John P. Grace, of Charleston.

Nomination by the democratic party in this state is equivalent to election.

"Correct Clothes for Men"

August Reductions

At this store mean something—

25 Per Cent Discount

on our entire stock of Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits—they're made by **Alfred Benjamin & Co.**—America's best Clothing Manufacturers.

$15.00 Suits for..$11.25
18.50 Suits for.. 13.85
20.00 Suits for.. 15.00
25.00 Suits for.. 18.75
30.00 Suits for.. 22 50

There is more real value, combined with style in a Benjamin Suit than in any other make of clothes.

Essig Bros

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

SCHOOL BEGINS FOR TEACHERS

Normal School Classes Will Start at High School Building September 7.

It is announced by Superintendent W. M. Slaton that the next examination for the position of teachers in the public schools of Atlanta is to be held at the Boys' High school building on September 1 and 2.

He says that the normal classes, upon which attendance of all of the teachers in the public school system is required, will be held in the same building, beginning September 7 and continuing for the remainder of the week.

This is really the beginning of school, for the teachers. The public schools of the city will open to the children of the city on Monday morning, September 14.

He further requests that all children not promoted, at the close of the recent term, and those who are entering the schools for the first time report on Friday, preceding the opening day of school, at the various schools of the city, upon which they expect to attend for the purpose of standing examinations.

Children expecting transfer cards, too, are expected to call and get them in order to attend properly and promptly their respective schools on Monday morning.

With just three weeks intervening between the opening of school the rush for admission cards is expected to be great. Last year the attendance was over 16,000 and it is expected that it will be in the same neighborhood, this year, and perhaps over after the city limits are extended.

The school rule in regard to vaccination is to be rigidly enforced and before any child will be issued a card of admission the certificate of a reputable Atlanta physician is to be furnished as proof of vaccination.

SUIT AGAINST RAILROADS.

New York Attorney General Alleges Law Is Being Violated.

Albany, N. Y., August 23.—Attorney General Jackson tonight announced that he had instituted proceedings against the various railroad companies in the state and their subsidiary companies, engaged in the transportation of anthracite coal, alleging that in violation of the so-called Donnelly antimonopoly act, they "have effected and are now carrying out an agreement which in effect constitutes a monopoly of the hard coal business within this state. It is sought by injunction to dissolve the alleged contract and combination.

SPECIAL

32-inch, iron-bound Roller Tray Trunk, Excelsior lock, end and front dowel bolts, extra good clasps on front, two good leather straps, sheet iron bottom, good rollers and bottom slats. Regularly $8.00,

While They Last $6.00

Rountree's

W. Z. TURNER, Manager

77 Whitehall St.

BRYAN TO WAGE WARM CAMPAIGN

He Will Make Speeches This Week in Middle West.

NEW YORK TO BE INVADED

And in All Probability New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia — It's the People's Fight, Declares Bryan, and He Is Very Hopeful

Chicago, August 23.—Now that William J. Bryan has set seal of approval upon the plans made by the democratic national committee to bring about his election, the democratic campaign may be said today to be in that period of transition in which practical organization is completed and the skirmish fire of the battle has begun. There will be a meeting of the national committee and subcommittees with Mr. Bryan on September 8 to consider whether the line of action taken is proving effective.

Bryan Ready for the Fight.

Politics was eschewed at headquarters today, and Mr. Bryan, with his brother and a few friends, attended church, but to the national committeemen and friends who spoke to him of the hard struggle that Chairman Mack and the campaign managers had outlined, he replied:

"I realize the task ahead of me, and what it means. I am not minimizing the demands that I know will be made upon me, but I feel that I can do what is expected of me, for my health is fine, and I never entered a fight with more hope of victory. It is the people's fight, and to battle for them gives added courage and strength in the trying hours of a campaign."

In Hands of Bryan and People.

Political developments in the last twenty-four hours since Mr. Bryan's arrival here show that the managers of the democratic campaign have put the fight into the hands of Mr. Bryan and the people. Mr. Bryan has already made two speeches—his address of notification and the tariff speech at Des Moines—and this week will find him making several speeches in the middle west, where Chairman Mack has decided to make the main fight of the campaign. New York is to be invaded, and in all probability New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia and in these states, as well as in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, the democratic candidate will make his principal struggle for victory.

After Mr. Bryan has chosen each of the several planks of the party platform as the theme of an extended speech, he will then in those speeches to be made later in the campaign, elucidate upon these various subjects in greater detail. Chairman Mack has informed Mr. Bryan that the committee does not intend to call upon him to make as many speeches as in other campaigns, but it is known that the demands for Mr. Bryan's services have become insistent from many quarters, and there is a strong probability that before the end of the next month Mr. Bryan's speaking plans may undergo many changes.

To Organize Democratic Clubs.

Acting on the advice of Mr. Bryan, the national committee are inclined to enlist the aid of the people to effect democratic success at the polls, and to do this most effectively, Chairman Mack is seeking to have democratic clubs organized in every voting precinct in the United States. Upon these democratic clubs both Mr. Bryan and the national committee are depending for their greatest aid and strength.

Most of the clubs have been organized under the direction of the state and county chairmen, their work as outlined by Mr. Bryan will be to spread the doctrines of the party. Campaign managers have long since discovered that much of the literature sent out is either lost or is not efficiently placed. The precinct clubs will see that this literature is placed in proper hands, and in this way the committee hope every voter may be reached. The collection of campaign funds is, to a major degree, to be put up to the precinct clubs, and the committee hope that with small contributions from the thousands of individual members, the aggregate sum will be sufficient for all practical purposes.

To Get Out the Vote.

On election day the precinct clubs will be called upon to get out the vote, and lastly, to see that it is fairly counted.

Such is the general plan of the democratic national campaign, and while here and there minor changes will be made, the national committeemen who are here with Mr. Bryan today, say that it will insure Mr. Bryan's election.

It was announced at headquarters today that Thomas H. Tibbles, who ran with Thomas Watson as vice presidential candidate on the populist ticket in 1904, has written to the committee that he was urging all his friends in the populist party to support Mr. Bryan this year.

The head of the newly organized manufacturers' bureau will be P. C. Burns, of Chicago. Mr. Burns is prominently identified with the business interests of this city. His appointment was decided upon late last night.

John W. Clifton, of Nashville, Tenn., who is the vice chairman of the committee on organization, has arrived here to take up the work of assisting in the formation of democratic clubs throughout the country.

Tom Johnson Sees Bryan.

Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, arrived today and, after lunching with Mr. Bryan, talked of the democratic outlook in Ohio. Mayor Johnson is said to have assured Mr. Bryan of his heartiest support and of his belief that the situation in his state is favorable to a democratic victory.

Another caller at the hotel was National Committeeman James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, who came to talk over the direction of the campaign in his state.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by National Chairman Mack and other members of the national committee, will leave Chicago tomorrow at noon for Indianapolis to attend the notification of John W. Kern.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR NORTH STATE

Republicans Will Try to Carry North Carolina.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS SHOWN

G. O. P. Convention, Which Will Meet This Week, Will Be Largely Attended and Full State Ticket Will Be Named. Prohibition an Issue.

Charlotte, N. C., August 23.—With the knowledge that the state of North Carolina will be made the chief point of onslaught by the republican forces to break into the solid south, political interest centers this week in the meeting of the state republican convention, which assembles in the auditorium here Wednesday at noon.

Indications point to the largest attendance of any convention in the history of the party in the state—in fact, local republicans say that in point of numbers and enthusiasm the convention will fully equal the recent democratic convention. Delegates began to arrive today and by tomorrow noon most, if not all, the leaders will be on the scene.

No Statement Has Been Made.

So far as can be ascertained, and contrary to custom, no slate has been made, and with the convention only three days off, none of the delegates will hazard a guess as to the probable nominees. Four prominent republicans have been mentioned in connection with the governorship.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, secretary of the state under the republican-populist fusion administration of Governor Russell, and a well-to-do physician of Onslow county, is a candidate and at least one county has instructed for him. J. J. Britt, of Asheville, who was defeated by Congressman W. T. Crawford in the tenth district, is another. Those who have urged Britt's nomination hold out the belief that he would secure to the party votes of some western democrats who might be disgruntled over the failure of Locke Craig to receive the democratic nomination. A third probability is J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, a wealthy banker and business man, and one of the most conservative republicans in the state, who, his friends believe, would make a strong play for the independent vote.

Another possibility with some following is former Congressman R. Z. Linney, of Alexander county. It is believed that the choice lies between these four though former Congressman Thomas Settle, of Asheville, who is spoken of in connection with the nomination for the attorney generalship, has also been mentioned as a strong factor in the gubernatorial situation.

The Prohibition Issue.

The first preliminary, incident to the gathering of the republican hosts, will be the meeting tomorrow at noon of a special committee of nine, of which State Chairman Spencer B. Adams, of Greensboro, is chairman, to draft a tentative platform. Prominent republicans who are here say that the most important plank in the platform will be the reaffirmation of the party's allegiance to the principle of local self government.

This means that the party will take issue with the democrats on the question of state prohibition, which was submitted to the people at the extraordinary session of the democratic legislature in February and voted upon last May, carrying by a majority of forty thousand votes. The republicans expect, with a local option plank, to get the votes of the democrats who are opposed to state prohibition at the polls.

That the republicans are more active in the state than they have been for years is apparent on every hand. In nearly every county full county and legislative tickets have been named, and all along the line they are assuming an aggressive attitude.

Hope to Gain Congressmen.

Leaders who are on the ground tonight assert with confidence that they expect to reclaim the eighth and tenth congressional districts, and they will make a determined fight in the fifth district, which was represented by W. W. Kitchin, now the democratic gubernatorial nominee. The republicans held the eighth and tenth districts for some years, but for four years the state has had a solid democratic congressional delegation. That they will make decided gains in the state legislature where now they are decidedly weak, is also expected by party leaders. In short the popularity of Judge Taft and what they profess to believe is Bryan apathy gives the party hope that this is a republican year in North Carolina.

The disappointment over the failure of Judge Taft to address the convention here is acute, but Senator Dupont has promised to send the convention a speaker of national repute. Former Assistant District Attorney A. H. Price, of Salisbury, is slated for the permanent chairmanship of the convention.

Failed to See.

"Poor man!" said the kind lady. "How did you go blind?"

"Well, mum," answered Tired Treadwell, "de foist time dat I noticed it was when I was out lookin' fer work."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ATLANTA PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION IN ANNUAL BARBECUE AT COPENHILL



Photo by Thoms.

Reading From Left to Right, Top Row—C. Walker, N. Wrigley, C. Rapp, C. A. Thomas, W. Cotter and W. Hunkler. Second Row—A. Joines, S. Wattes, J. B. Murphy, J. Thornton, L. Lindsay and W. Bynon. Third Row—J. Manston, W. Mills, F. Collins, Mascot and C. Howell.

Here are the men who make it possible for your picture, illustrations, designs and the like to appear in print for they are the jolly members of the Atlanta Photo Engravers, local union No. 26, off for their annual barbecue.

President Carter assembled them and they boarded a trolley car for Copenhill, where at the home of Forrest Collins a delightful barbecue was served.

This was the second annual 'cue and they have come to be quite a feature of this splendid union.

The men who make the engravings in Atlanta are among the most skilful engravers in the country, and the fact that the newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and the like in this city and state are so profusely illustrated, and show up so clearly in print, is largely due to their work.

In the accompanying photograph the barbecue is not in evidence. That is not spring water in the bottles in hand, however.

SOCIETY



WASHINGTON, GA.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wingfield, of Augusta, have been the guests of Washington friends for several days this week.

Misses Em and Maude Green are visitors in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grier Martin, of Clarkston, Ga., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Ficklen this week. They left Tuesday afternoon for Green county to visit the family of Judge H. G. Lewis before returning home.

Mrs. Harry Jones, of New York city, is spending several days in Washington with her mother, Mrs. H. C. Kemme.

Miss May O'Connor, of Augusta, is an attractive visitor in Washington this week, the guest of Miss Kathleen Hill.

In honor of Miss Scruggs, of Nashville, Tenn., who is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Green, Mrs. T. M. Green entertained in a very charming manner Friday afternoon.

Miss Banks, of Macon, is the attractive guest of Miss Mamie Lou Burdette.

Miss Mattie DuBose has returned after an extended visit to Mrs. Harry Sudlow, in Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. E. Y. Hill is visiting in Camden, S. C., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Cantey.

Miss Annie England, of Conyers, has been the guest of Miss Janie Moss at her home in Tignall for several days. In her honor Miss Moss entertained this week with a delightful camping party at Anthony shoals on Broad river, which was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hill. Those composing the party were: Misses Maude and Ruby Hill, Maude Bolton, Janie Moss and Annie England, Messrs. E. C. Hill, of Atlanta; Wyatt Moss, Wilton Wilkerson, Clifford Hill, Livingston Moss, Edwin Burdett and L. W. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Frankinson, of Meridian, Miss., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Lucas.

Miss Reba Irvin left Sunday to join Miss Mary Irvin for a two weeks' visit in Henderson, N. C.

Judge and Mrs. Hamilton McWhorter, of Athens, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dyson several days this week.

Mrs. Belle Carswell returned Thursday to her home in Louisville after a ten days' visit to Mrs. W. M. Hill.

Mrs. Harry E. Booker entertained the members of the Bridge club delightfully on Thursday afternoon. Many of the younger set were invited in the evening after the games.

McDONOUGH, GA.

Miss Marie Seymoure, of Atlanta, was the guest of Mrs. A. F. Harper during the past week.

Mrs. S. R. Bankston and Miss Burman Bankston, of Culloden, are on an extended visit to friends and relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. H. B. Neal has as her guest this week Mrs. S. T. Hudson, of Thompson.

Misses Lenora and Laura May Davis, of Stockbridge, are the guests of Miss Annie G. Thompson.

Miss Mattie Armentrout, of Ashburn, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. W. Bankston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Sloan, Mrs. R. A. Sloan and Mrs. Carrie Mayo have returned from a two weeks' trip to New York, and other points in the east.

Mrs. Hugh M. Hutton and two daughters, Miss LaTrelle Hutton and Miss Cornelia Hutton, of Savannah, are here now for the remainder of the summer, with the former's father, Colonel G. W. Bryan.

Miss Lucile Carmichael and Miss Mary Harkness, of Jackson, are the guests of Miss Alla B. Carmichael this week.

Misses Ruth and Ruby Walker have been the guests at a house party at Luthersville this week, at Miss Ruth Cousins'.

Judge and Mrs. E. J. Reagan and family, who have been on an extended trip to the mountains of North Georgia, have returned to their home here.

Miss Maud Shackelford, of Griffin, has returned to her home after a visit to Mrs. C. W. Bankston.

Miss Agnes Dunn, who was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. G. Craft, of Hartwell, has returned to McDonough.

A marriage of interest to a large circle of friends in this county and throughout this part of the state, was that of Miss Tommie Adamson, of Jonesboro, to Mr. H. G. Fields, of Hampton, the marriage occurring on Thursday afternoon.

THOMASTON, GA.

Miss Julia Bethel entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Hattie Ferguson.

Misses Nonatine and Luellen King, Mary Lee Oliphant, Minnie Tyler, Annie and Kate Smith, who have been entertained the past week by Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Booth, have returned to their homes.

A quiet home wedding of last Sunday afternoon was that of Miss Ceola Caraway to Mr. William Jorday Hines, of Macon, Ga. Miss Caraway is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Caraway, of Thomaston, and Mr. Hines is an engineer on the Macon and Brunswick railway. Mr. and Mrs. Hines left immediately for Macon, their future home.

The Tilman-Scales wedding, which was solemnized at the Methodist church on last Thursday evening, was one of the most important events of the week.

COMMERCE, GA.

Miss Norine Cooper is visiting in Jonesboro.

Miss Mattie Herring is spending the week at Tallulah Falls.

Miss Blanche Harrison left a few days ago for New York, where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. J. T. Quillian has returned from Franklin Springs.

Mrs. Lula Ash and daughter, of Athens, are guests of Mrs. W. W. Stark.

Mrs. Octa Pittman Stark, of Texas, is the guest of Mrs. C. D. Stark.

Mrs. M. E. Sheppard and daughter, Miss Genie, have returned from Gainesville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Deadwyler are with friends in Elberton.

Miss Ossie Wills, of Winder, is a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Neal.

Miss Emma Stapler is spending the week in Nacoochee valley.

Miss Hallie Stapler has returned from a visit to friends at Rutledge.

Mrs. Henry Porter and children, of Atlanta, are guests of Mrs. G. W. D. Harber.

Miss Mittie Carson has returned from Mountain City, where she spent a most delightful outing.

Misses Ruth and Marie Harber entertained a party of their friends most charmingly last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. K. Burns, of Clarksville, is the guest of friends here.

Add Four Little Coppers.

Station Sergeant W. M. Mayo has been put in the Smile Club—not on general principles, for the captain is far from gloomy, but because something has happened of late that is extremely good news to him and his household.

In other words, and without losing time to explain, a "little shaver" has appeared at his home on McDaniel street. The event occurred the night of August 7.

Sergeant Mayo's friends noticed something unusual when he reported for duty shortly afterwards. He could hardly keep still. Asked for an explanation, he said: "Well, it's a boy."

Bicycle Officer J. W. Mashburn had come the day before from his abode on Pulliam street. He made a similar announcement, and was happy some.

On last Monday, Bicycle Officer James J. Jackson was bestowed with a fine boy at his home on Broyles street.

The same day, J. A. Patterson, secretary to Chief Jennings, discovered that the stork had visited his abode on Cherokee avenue, opposite Grant park, and left a son. Patterson's friends declare that the Grant park storks were responsible.

These are the latest arrivals reported at police headquarters. The belief is growing to the effect that there is no race suicide in the department, despite the fact that three of the officers persistently refuse to marry.

Clearing Out the Dives.

The ordinance of Councilman Steve R. Johnston, adopted by council and approved by the mayor, prohibiting the sale of near beer to women, and making it a misdemeanor for women to congregate around the various saloons, is regarded at police headquarters as very wise.

The police almost unanimously attribute the recent rapidly increasing number of police court cases to the promiscuous sale of near beer. The constant presence of women in saloons has made the traffic a violent abuse, and, if continued, would have defeated in a large measure the purpose of the prohibition bill.

The sale of beer in the name of a soft drink formerly made possible the supply alike to men and to women. Under the new conditions the conglomerate population of Decatur and other streets will have a difficult problem to solve.

Wooden Leg Story No. 6.

Wooden legs are getting very common around police headquarters. Last week Turnkey A. D. Brannan told a humorous story of an empty pant's leg. This time, Turnkey T. J. Whitley has one of his own to tell.

A few nights ago a man, single-legged man, hobbled into the station house on a lone crutch. It was all he could do to navigtate. He asked for lodging for the night, and was assigned an apartment.

Turnkey Whitley recognized his as a familiar face. "Where is the cork leg you had the last time?" he asked.

"It's in soak," was the reply. "I got a little hard up, anad pawned it for $5. It has been in two weeks, and I'm going to get it out in the morning. She cost me $100 when new."

The absence of the man's third leg suggested inquiry about the crutch. "I use that in an emergency," he explained.

That Wolf Again.

Since the appearance some weeks ago of a ravenous wolf in the neighborhood of Chestnut and West Fair streets, and later out Piedmont avenue, Sam Long, of the firm of Haslett & Long, bicycle police, has still nursed a fond hope that the creature might eventually be apprehended and punished in accordance with his past behavior. Sergeant Poole and Officers Blackstone and Dunton have also exhausted their patience in an effort to relieve the fears of those who have had a fancied or real sight of the wolf.

Sam Long has been especially anxious to turn up something, and now thinks he has a clew. "I know where there is a cave," he said, "where that wolf is living on his plunder. He probably comes out at night to bay at the moon. Why couldn't we catch him by placing a noose over the mouth of the cave and lassoing him as he came out?"

"Capital idea," is the sentiment of the other officers.

Telephone Manners.

Do telephones lead to politeness or otherwise? When they first came into use the answer to this question would have been emphatically in the negative, but now that they are almost universally prevalent, an era of good manners and "thank yous" seems to be in full swing. In some communities, says the Young's Companion, it is not even possible to quarrel over the telephone, although the two women who took part in the following conversation came near it:

"Hello! Is this Mrs. Weston?"

"Yes."

"This is your next-door neighbor, Mrs. Lawrence. I thought you might be interested to know that at the present moment your son, Thomas, is sitting on one of the sheets which is bleaching on my lawn, and is building a large pile of mud on it."

"Oh, thank you. Mrs. Lawrence!" exclaimed the mother. "And may I return the favor by informing you that your setter, Rab, has just rooted up my two new rose bushes and that he seems to be chewing the buds?"

"Oh, indeed! Thank you! Good-by!"

"Not at all. Thank you! Good-by!"

TRADE BALANCE FOR UNCLE SAM

Exports Exceed Imports $179,000,000 for 7 Months.

MONEY FLOWS TO NEW YORK

Accommodations Show Noticeable Ease—Mercantile Agencies Report Trade and Industrial Activities as Expanding. Activity in Harriman Stocks.

New York, August 23.—Changes in the general financial situation last week were hardly noteworthy. On the stock exchange, the daily trading partook strongly of the midsummer character, prices rising and falling within a narrow range. Early in the week, the list became unsettled under the influence of the manifestoes of a New England operator, and from start to finish the market's undertone was distinctly irregular.

The week was not without its favorable developments, foremost being the marked improvement reported in crops.

Reduction of Imports.

Another gratifying feature was the government's report on the country's foreign commerce in July, which showed a reduction of $38,000,000, or 30 per cent, in imports and a falling off of $267,000,000 for the seven months of the calendar year. This enormous contraction of imports, with an excess of exports for the same period of $179,000,000 gives promise of a highly favorable foreign trade balance.

Money has piled up here during the past week, chiefly from the interior, and time as well as call accommodations show noticeable ease.

Easily the most prominent feature of the week in stocks was the activity and strength of the Harriman issues. A new high record was made by Southern Pacific during the week, with talk of a readjustment of the company's securities in some manner calculated to benefit that stock.

The weakness of the Rock Island-Frisco group was so pronounced as to cause some uneasiness, although assurances were given that the more immediate financial needs of this system would be safeguarded. Their complicated condition is very generally known, however, and some kind of reorganization seems inevitable.

Iron and Steel Trade.

Iron and steel trade conditions are rather mixed just now. A better demand is reported for light materials, but otherwise only slight improvement is shown. In the copper and general metal trade, the situation is decidedly less favorable than a month ago.

One of the week's interesting events, bearing not a little on the securities market, was the sensational collapse in the big cotton pool, which is said to have brought disaster to some of the more venturesome operators.

The substance of the reports submitted by the mercantile agencies for the week is that trade and industrial activities continue to expand, with promise of permanent improvement.

Europe was in scarcely any sense a factor in the week's trading here. As an instance of how thoroughly our local financial institutions have recovered from last fall's panic, it is not amiss to note that one of the defunct trust companies, since reorganized, has prospered well enough to anticipate, by four and six months, payment of two installments to its depositors.

MOB WANTED CARTRIGHT.

Prisoner Spirited Away by Arkansas Sheriff.

Little Rock, Ark., August 23.—After remaining at a farm house near Preston, Ark., all of last night in order to evade a party bent on lynching their prisoner, Sheriff J. M. Brady and a deputy, of Conway, arrived in Little Rock today with James Cartwright, the white farmer who killed his wife at their home near Conway Thursday, and who is now lodged in the penitentiary.

A mob formed at Conway Friday night with the avowed intention of lynching the man. The authorities learning of their plans, however, removed him from jail before the mob's arrival.

"The Daylight Corner"



Run in here and stick a few in your bag before you hit your train.

To-day the 50c quality at 35c---3 for $1.00.

Washable Four-in-Hands, 25c.

Silk Bow Ties 25c.

Collars in your favorite style, 2 for 25c.

Shirts, to show them off, $1.00 to $2.75, now 75c to $1.90.

EISEMAN & WEIL

1 Whitehall St.

PROF. FREEMAN PREACHES TO THE DEAF MUTES

Prof. S. M. Freeman, of Cave Springs, Ga., preached to the deaf mutes of Atlanta at St. Mark church at 11 o'clock yesterday. The attendance was perhaps the largest gathering of the deaf ever held in Atlanta, there being fifty-six present. The following was the order of the service:

Hymn—By Prof. Freeman.

Bible Lesson—John iii: 1-18.

Hymn—By the silent choir.

Sermon by Prof. S. M. Freeman. Text: Romans viii: 1—"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit."

Hymn, "Rock of Ages," Mrs. Wade H. Davis.

Doxology—By all standing.

Closing prayer.

Prof. Freeman's sermon was enjoyed by all. His presentation of the subject, indicated by his text, was earnest and logical, and at times he rose to the point of eloquence in his appeal for all to enter into the Christian life and accept the offered mercy of God.

Saturday night Prof. Freeman delivered a lecture on "Ben Hur," relating to the story as told by the book, with graphic freedom.

It is hoped arrangements can be made by which he will come oftener to Atlanta to meet and teach the deaf at St. Mark church.

A Philosopher of the Club.

While the midday throng of lower Manhattan was hurrying to and fro, bent upon enjoying the half-hour rest strenuously, one of those human derelicts who bear aloft along the pave huge advertisements affixed to a staff, sat relaxing his weary limbs upon a pile of timber which temporarily closes Cortlandt street at Church, says The New York Globe. In general appearance he was an excellent sample of the "down and out"—tattered and disheveled, and like his brotherhood at large, save in one thing.

The castaway was singing—actually singing—in a low tone, and for his own pleasure merely.

"What do you make of that?" queried a passerby. "Would you care to sing if you were in that man's condition?"

"All the more reason to keep the spirits up," was the reply.

"But—could you sing in such circumstances?"

"That's different. I could not. Which proves this chap to be no mean philosopher."

New York the American Venice.

(From the National Magazine.)

It is a surprising thing to know that New York city, although not known as the American Venice, contains more islands than any city but Venice, for within its boundaries are thirty-one separate and distinct islands, most of which, encircled by deep water, will afford unlimited shipping accommodations and dockage for the commerce of future years to reach undreamed of proportions, judging from past and present growth.

HOW MANY PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN COOK WITH GAS?

THE BIG MAJORITY DO



IT saves enough fuel in a season to pay for itself and does away with the worst discomforts of housekeeping

USE GAS CONVENIENCE

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Reliability Durability and Economy

NEARLY FIFTY YEARS IN THE BUSINESS

We Handle Only the Highest Grade Instruments, Such as

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SPORTS

CHAMPS BREAK OPEN WESTERN TRIP WITH VICTORY

Edited by Alex Lynn

RUSS FORD SHUTS OUT PELICANS

Spitballist Yields but Three Bingles.

Fourth Consecutive Shutout Game for Ford Against the Pelicans. Breitenstein Versus Johns Is Today's Bill.

New Orleans, La., August 23.—(Special.)—The big crowd that greeted the Pelicans on their return from Little Rock, Lonoke and other wooly wilds of Arkansas, saw Billy Smith's Atlanta Crackers perform Romulusian stunts at Pelican park in the opener of the eastern series today by shutting out the league leaders, 2 to 0. The locals were utterly unable to connect with Russell Ford's delivery at opportune times, while Brazelle, all too liberal in giving passes, was tapped at timely intervals during the rainy afternoon.

The Atlantans, standing on the cellar steps just above Birmingham, blossomed forth as truly dangerous as long as Ford does the flinging. He fanned nine, allowed one to walk and three hits was the best the locals could land.

It was a cruel slap on the wrist for Charley Frank's leaders, but the young spit ball artist pitched big league ball, the kind that has already won him a home with the New York Americans as soon as the season ends. "Bushie" Brazelle made a brilliant debut last Sunday by beating Mobile, but today he was up against a classier pitcher than Hickman and Ford was a winner almost from the start.

The locals were strictly "also rans," never getting further than second base and when a score might have been made, saving the disgrace of a shutout, Ford's saliva shoots shut off the possibility of a hit, in most cases cooling the warm birdies by thorough and scientific fanning of a "pinch-hitter."

Rain threatened to summarily end hostilities in the fourth inning, sending the bleachers pell-mell from the sun seats to shelter, and that would have been bad for Atlanta, for a run had already been made and "they need the money."

Errorless fielding helped Ford, but the game was won in the second inning without an error being made by the locals. In this chapter Dyer drew a pass and Fox rolled to Dexter. McMurray's clout to left scored "Black Bill."

The lead was a good one, as it turned out, but in the sixth Jordan, the much abused captain of the Atlanta club, whacked a hot one through Rohe. He took second when Nill grabbed the ball and tossed wildly to first, and then after Clayton had bunted safe to the pitcher, Moran had flied to short, Wilkes walked and Dyer fanned. "Sky Jim" Fox found Brazelle, scoring Jordan.

Matinees Draw Crowds.

Large crowds are attending the baseball matinees in the Steiner-Emery building on Viaduct place.

B. F. King, who runs the matinees, is an expert operator and well versed in the national sport, giving each play in detail, and the spectators who attend enjoy the game just as if they were seeing the actual play.

The matinee is run every day while the team is on the road and a nominal fee of 25 cents is charged.

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Becker, rf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 2b.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Clayton, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Moran, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Wilkes, ss.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Dyer, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Fox, 1b.	4	0	1	6	2	0
McMurray, c.	4	0	2	12	0	0
Ford, p.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Totals	29	2	5	27	8	0

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Manning, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nill, ss.	3	0	1	2	0	1
Lord, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Rohe, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1	1
Dexter, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	0
Dundon, 2b.	3	0	1	7	0	0
Rickert, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Stratton, c.	3	0	0	6	3	0
Brazelle, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
*Matthews	1	0	1	0	0	0
**Huber	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	8	2

*Batted for Brazelle in the ninth.
**Huber ran for Mattnews.

Score by innings: R.
Atlanta ..... 010 001 000—2
New Orleans ..... 000 000 000—0

Summary: Stolen base, Nill; sacrifice hit, Moran; struck out, by Brazelle 6, by Ford 9; bases on balls, off Brazelle 6, off Ford 1; hit by pitched ball, Clayton; wild pitches, by Brazelle 1, by Ford 1; left on bases, New Orleans 4, Atlanta 8; first base on errors, Atlanta 1. Time, 1:56. Umpire, Carpenter.

ELECTRIC LIGHT GAME IN ARGENTA SATURDAY

Little Rock, August 23.—Announcement was made today by the management of the Argenta team of the Arkansas State League, that arrangements had been completed for the playing of a game of baseball by electric light on next Saturday night at the Argenta park, across the river from Little Rock. The Cherokee Indian team will be the opponents. If the innovation is successful, other games will be arranged.

CARDINALS AND RED SOX BROKE EVEN YESTERDAY

St. Louis, August 23.—Boston and St. Louis broke even today, the visitors winning the first game, 10 to 0, and the locals taking the second, 5 to 3. Errors and the ineffectiveness of Karger gave the first game to Boston. Home runs by Konetchy and Shaw and perfect fielding won the second contest for St. Louis.

Score—First game: R. H. E.
St. Louis ..... 000 000 000— 0 7 5
Boston ..... 010 401 040—10 12 1
Batteries: Karger and Ludwig; Dorner and Smith. Time, 1:47. Umpire, Klem.

Score—Second game: R. H. E.
St. Louis ..... 010 040 00x—5 7 0
Boston ..... 000 030 000—3 10 0
Batteries: Higginbotham, Lush and Ludwig; Flaherty, Lindaman and Graham. Time, 1:36. Umpire, Klem.

RETURN OF THE MARATHON CHAMPIONS; NEW YORK PLANS WELCOME TO ATHLETES



On his return from England, J. J. Hayes, the doughty little winner of the Marathon race, declared he had been fairly treated by the Britishers and that he had no complaint to make. He was greeted by a throng of athletes who had preceded him and hailed as the man who had done most to uphold the prowess of the United States in the international events. New York is making extensive preparations to give the athletes a royal reception on August 29. There will be a big street parade, speechmaking and a banquet. President Roosevelt also has invited the boys to visit him at Oyster Bay. In these pictures Hayes is shown surrounded by the athletes and others who met him at the pier.

ATHLETES TO PAY VISIT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

New York, Augusta 23.—Homage such as rarely has been paid a band of athletes will be rendered the victorious American Olympic team this week. The last of the athletes will arrrive Friday morning, and that afternoon the team will visit Oyster Bay, where President Roosevelt will receive its members. Saturday a great demonstration in their honor has been arranged in New York. A monster parade of ten divisions will march from Forty-sixth street to the city hall. After the parade a majority of the Olympic winners will compete in a series of athletic games at Celtic park.

EXTRA INNING GAME AT MEMPHIS

Bliss Wins Own Game With Single in the Thirteenth.

Memphis, Tenn., August 23.—Not only did Bliss pitch great ball for Montgomery, but it was his hit in the thirteenth inning that scored the only run of the game. It was probably the most exciting contest seen on the local grounds this season, with Schwenck and Bliss dividing honors, each allowing but two hits. Score:

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Carter, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Baerwald, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Cranston, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	1
Donahue, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, 3b.	4	0	0	2	9	0
O'Leary, 1b.	5	0	0	22	1	0
Lindsay, ss.	5	0	1	2	7	1
Owens, c.	5	0	0	6	4	1
Schwenck, p.	5	0	0	0	4	2
Totals	40	0	2	*38	27	6

*Two out when game ended.

MONTGOMERY—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Persons, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hopkins, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Reagan, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Greminger, 1b.	5	0	0	28	1	0
Perry, 3b.	5	0	0	0	6	0
Rockenfield, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	1
Pepe, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	1
Shannon, c.	3	0	0	3	3	1
Bliss, p.	5	0	1	1	10	0
Totals	37	1	2	39	27	3

Score by innings: R.
Memphis ..... 000 000 000 000 0—0
Montgomery ..... 000 000 000 000 1—1
Summary—Sacrifice hits, Baerwald, Cranston, Hopkins, Pepe 2; stolen bases, Baerwald, Donahue, Babb, Persons; struck out, by Bliss 4, by Schweck 6; bases on balls, off Bliss 2, Schweck 2. Time, 2:20. Umpires, Brown and Fitzsimmons.

DEFENSE OF HAINS BOYS.

Lawyers in Conference to Decide on a Plan.

New York, August 23.—A number of conferences were held today by the lawyers engaged to defend Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., and his brother Thornton, to decide on a plan of defense.

After interviewing a number of prospective witnesses, John F. McIntyre announced that he was prepared to prove that the visit of the two brothers to the Bayside Yacht Club had not had the murder of William E. Annis as its object. He had several witnesses, he declared, who could testify that Thornton Hains had entered into negotiations to purchase land at Bayside several weeks before the tragedy, and he would establish the fact that the Hains brothers had gone to Bayside to examine the real estate offered them, and not to shoot Annis.

Mr. McIntyre announced that the line of defense to be adopted in behalf of Thornton Hains had not been definitely determined. As far as the captain was concerned, insanity would be invoked as an extinuating circumstances.

BARON BINGLES BEAT FISHERMEN

Four Safe Drives in Fifth Net Them Four Runs.

Mobile, Ala., August 23.—Four safe drives by Birmingham in the fifth inning, after two were down, netted four runs, an error figuring in the work. With one man on second base and one down, in the last half of the eighth, a heavy rain broke up the game, making it impossible to continue the game after it stopped, thirty minutes later. Score:

BIRMINGHAM—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Henline, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Downey, ss.	3	1	2	2	3	0
Meek, c-cf.	3	0	1	2	0	1
Raub, cf-c.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Douglas, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	1
Smith, rf.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Walters, 2b.	3	1	0	0	0	1
Larsen, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bauer, p.	3	1	1	1	5	0
Totals	29	4	6	22	11	3

MOBILE—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Thornton, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Benson, ss.	3	1	1	1	5	1
Daley, lf.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Massing, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sabrie, rf.	4	0	1	16	0	0
Watson, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
James, 2b.	2	0	0	2	4	0
Garvin, c.	3	0	0	3	1	1
Hixon, p.	2	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	27	3	6	24	15	2

Score by innings: R.
Birmingham ..... 000 040 00—4
Mobile ..... 100 000 2x—3

Summary—Two-base hits, Daley, Hixon, Sabrie, Benson; sacrifice hits, Meek, James; double plays, Douglas to Raub to Douglas; Benson to James to Sabrie; struck out, by Hixon 2, by Bauer 3; bases on balls, off Bauer 5, off Hixon 1; hit by pitcher, by Bauer 1; time of game, 1:37; umpires, Wheeler and Moran.

SPRINGFIELD RIOT.

Panamas, felts, stiff hats, cleaned, dyed and reshaped. Bussey, 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

Sensation in Police Affair.

Macon, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—Police Lieutenant Warren Mosely is conducting an investigation of a case involving Patrolman Hamlin and Deputy Sheriff Joe Wilson and Chauncey Groves, a citizen on whose place a charge of conducting a "tiger" was made against a tenant named Proctor last week. If witnesses can be secured, the case will be aired before the police recorder tomorrow. It is charged that the officers made no case against Groves when the latter citizen landed strongly on the jaw of a hackman for carrying some one down to the farm and later giving out statements.

When Groves learned of the affair, he went to police headquarters and put up collateral for his appearance on any charge that might develop. Efforts are being made to show the officers laid plans to keep the case from reaching the authorities. Mayor Miller and Chief Westcott have Lieutenant Mosely working upon the charges.

Standing of Clubs

Southern.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Nashville	105	58	47	.552
New Orleans	107	58	47	.551
Memphis	109	58	51	.532
Montgomery	109	56	55	.514
Mobile	109	54	55	.495
Atlanta	110	53	57	.482
Little Rock	111	54	58	.482
Birmingham	107	42	65	.393

South Atlantic.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Jacksonville	111	77	34	.694
Savannah	109	64	45	.587
Augusta	110	51	59	.464
Columbia	103	46	57	.447
Macon	115	47	68	.409
Charleston	110	44	66	.400

American.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Detroit	109	66	43	.606
St. Louis	109	63	46	.577
Cleveland	111	62	49	.558
Chicago	111	60	51	.541
Philadelphia	107	52	53	.495
Boston	111	54	57	.487
Washington	108	44	64	.407
New York	103	36	72	.333

National.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	108	66	42	.611
New York	107	65	42	.607
Chicago	111	64	47	.576
Philadelphia	106	57	49	.538
Cincinnati	112	56	56	.500
Boston	112	49	63	.437
Brooklyn	108	40	68	.370
St. Louis	110	40	70	.364

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Atlanta in New Orleans.
Birmingham in Mobile.
Nashville in Little Rock.
Montgomery in Memphis.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Atlanta 2, New Orleans 0.
Montgomery 1, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 4, Mobile 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

At Kansas City: Indianapolis 2; Kansas City 1 (11 innings).
At Milwaukee: Louisville 4; Milwaukee 2.
At St. Paul: Columbus 2; St. Paul 1 (11 innings).
At Minneapolis: Toledo 6; Minneapolis 0.

National

BOB SPADE SHUTS OUT PHILLIES WITH FOUR HITS

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23.—Philadelphia was able to get but one man to third base, Spade holding the visitors safely at all stages today. The locals batted in their first run, and was aided in getting their second by a passed ball.

Score: R. H. E.
Cincinnati ..... 001 100 00x—2 6 1
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Batteries: Spade and McLean; Foxen, Moren and Dooin. Time 1:42. Umpire Johnstone.

Cubs Beat Brooklyn Twice.

Chicago, August 23.—Chicago twice blanked Brooklyn today, strong pitching and fielding holding the visitors safe all the way. In the first game Brooklyn made only 2 hits off Overall. Tinker scored Chicago's first run in the third inning on his single and two infield hits. Hits by Evers and Steinfeldt and two sacrifices scored another in the seventh. Reulbach was wild but lucky in the second game. Chicago scored the only run in the first inning, when Hoffman singled. Sheckard was passed, Chance sacrificed, Evers hit safe and Sheckard slipped home on a double steal.

First Game—Score: R. H. E.
Chicago ..... 001 000 10x—2 8 0
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Batteries: Overall and Kling; McIntyre and Bergen. Time 1:43. Umpires, Emslie and Rudderham.

Second Game—Score: R. H. E.
Chicago ..... 200 000 00x—2 5 0
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Batteries: Reulbach and Moran; Rucker and Bergen. Time 1:42. Umpires, Rudderham and Emslie.

AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP

While the fame of the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup race is probably greater than that of any of the automobile races of Europe, with the possible exception of the Grand Prix, very little is yet known about the new cement course on Long Island, over which the 1908 race is to be run October 24.

It is very fitting that the big American motor classic should now come into what might be termed its permanent course on historic and picturesque Long Island, over the public roads of which it has been run three times.

Eleven miles of the Long Island motor parkway, headed by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., donor of the cup, will be completed early in October for elimination trials of the American cars, which are going to try for the cup. This eleven miles is not sufficient for the entire course, but it is situated on the great plateaus of the famous Hempstead plains, which are crossed by many public highways, with surfaces almost as level as that of the cement parkway itself.

Through the cooperation of the supervisors of Nassau county, the Vanderbilt cup commission has been given permission to use fourteen miles of those excellent county and state roads which joined to the parkway at either end make an ideal triangular race course of about 25.4 miles.

The race will start as usual, soon after daylight, and the grand stand, which is to be located on a portion of the new cement way, where the spectators are afforded the finest view of the cement course, will be reached directly by special trains on the Long Island railroad. A branch of this road runs directly from Long Island City to Garden City, which is about four miles west of the beginning of the course. Although the regular trains do not run below Garden City at present the tracks are in good repair as far as Bethpage, which is the eastern terminus of the parkway, and the railroad company proposes to run sidetracks to the rear of the grand stand.

It may be possible for visitors to the race from a long distance to take a sleeping car at Long Island City on the night preceding the race and remain in it on the grand stand sidetracks until the racing cars are called to the line at daylight.

Never before have such complete arrangements been made for the accommodation of visitors to an automobile race. There will be eleven miles of elegant parking space on either side of the cement way, under the control of the Vanderbilt cup commission. Heavy steel wire fences will line the parkway from beginning to end, so it will be impossible for cars to pack at any particular spot. They will be admitted at the Whaleneck avenue entrance, which is the eastern entrance and beginning of the parkway and lined single file, in accordance with the official parking space diagrams. These spaces, together with boxes and seats in the grand stand, may be obtained by application to Mr. Jefferson de Mont Thompson, chairman of the Vanderbilt cup commission, at the office of the American Automobile association, 437 Fifth avenue.

The cement portion of the new Vanderbilt Cup course will be 28 feet wide, crossing all intersecting railroads and highways overhead by cement viaducts, now in course of construction. These viaducts and bridges are the most expensive portions of the new motor highway. They must be fully 20 feet above the level of the intersecting dirt and railroads. The approaches must be tapered down so that the racing cars can take them at full speed. All of the turns on the cement highway are symmetrically rounded and banked, permitting a maintenance of the same speed which the cars attain on the level stretches.

After leaving the grandstand, the racers will have a very fast run over the cement for 6 or 8 miles eastward to Bethpage, where the parkway joins what is known as the Round Swamp road, which runs north, on a slight grade, to the beginning of the Plainview road. Following this road, the car continues on north to its intersection with an extension of the Jericho turnpike. At this point the course bends directly west, around what has been dubbed the "Flatiron Turn." The cars have a very speedy stretch, nearly all down grade, westward along the Jericho turnpike extension to Jericho, one of the turns on the 1906 Vanderbilt course. From there the new course is over the old Jericho road to its intersection with the old Westbury road, thence south across a very flat country, to the Hempstead plains, thence to the beginning of the cement way and eastward over this to the grandstand, the start and finish. Near the beginning of the parkway portion of the new Vanderbilt Cup course is the famous Meadow Brook Hunt Club. To the west of this famous society rendezvous, along the old country road, is the town of Mineola. West of the town, and about four miles from the entrance to the parkway, is the Garden City hotel, which will be the headquarters for the Vanderbilt Cup commission. It is a very short run from this well-known hostelry down the old country road to the cement parkway, and along this to the grandstand, so it will be possible for visitors to the cup race to remain as heretofore in the Garden City hotel over night and travel to the grandstand by motor early in the morning.

A chapter was added to the history of automobile sport last week and events crowded each other in rapid succession. First, came the announcement that the Massachusetts legislature had granted to John O. Heinze, Frank S. Corlew and John A. McKenna, representing the Lowell Automobile club, the exclusive use of the roads near Lowell for a two hundred mile road race to be held September 7.

In the effort to get entries for the event, Mr. Heinze found that the importers, fearing disqualification, would not take part in the race unless sanctioned by the contest committee of the club.

At a special meeting of the committee, the consent of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America was granted to the Lowell club for that race. This resulted in the immediate entry of the Fiat and two Isottas. With the two Knoxes to be driven by Albert Dennison and William Bourque and the Simplex to be driven by Frank Lescault, a high class representative entry is assured.

Following in the heels of the Lowell announcement the board of park commissioners granted to the Quaker City Motor club the use of the roads in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for a two hundred mile road race to be held during Founders' week, October 5 to 10.

Fairmont Park lies in the center of Philadelphia and Founders' week will bring thousands of visitors to Philadelphia.

The course will be guarded by thirteen regiments from the thirteen original states of the union, uniformed and armed. Eight rounds of ball cartridge will be served to each man and instructions given to shoot all dogs or men that get on the course.

An event occurred in the middle of these race announcements that has a country wide significance. Schuster and Miller and the Thomas car finished the around the world race and were welcomed with appropriate ceremonies in New York.

On Saturday last committees representing the Automobile Club of America, the American Automobile association, the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, met the drivers on the arrival of the French liner "La Lorraine" and escorted them to the Automobile Club of America. A welcoming lunch was served and toasts drunk to the victors, Robert Lee Morrell being in the chair.

On Monday a parade of Thomas cars fifty strong met the car itself on the dock, and it was uncrated publicly. Immediately upon receiving a supply of gasoline the car started, and preceded by a police escort, went through Broadway and Wall street to the city hall, where Acting Mayor McGowan welcomed the car and its occupants on behalf of the city.

On Thursday morning Mr. Roosevelt received Schuster and Miller at Oyster Bay. The president was very much interested in the car and its drivers, and complimented them highly on their performance.

The Thomas won the race, defeating the Protos by twenty-six days. The record of the cars is interesting; it shows the Thomas covered 3,836 miles in America in forty-two days, and 8,280 miles in Asia and Europe inseventeen days, a total of 12,116 miles in 112 days. The Protos covered 2,607 miles in America in sixty-five days, and 8,280 miles in Asia and Europe in sixty-five days, making a total of 10,827 miles in 130 days. These figures best illustrate the relative merits of the performance. The crew of the cars suffered keenly in traversing the United States, but the hardships of the winter roads in America was nothing as compared to the suffering in Siberia, where the men were able to sleep in beds but five days in over two months, where they camped frequently, lived on canned meats when they could get them, eggs and bad coffee and drove so continuously.

A very interesting lecture on the race was given at the Automobile Club of America by Orrel I. Parker on Thursday night. The lantern slides showing the progress of the car in Siberia were novel, and gave a splendid idea of the hardships endured. About 600 people crowded the club rooms to meet Schuster. After the lecture a supper was served.

The contest committee of the club threw a bombshell into the Vanderbilt race on Wednesday, when radical action was taken at a meeting of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America, which is bound to exert considerable influence on the controversy now waging between the A. C. A. and the American Automobile Association, and is very likely to have some effect on intending entrants in the Vanderbilt cup race. In brief the contest committee decided to offer $8,000 in cash prizes for the Automobile Club of America's grand prize at Savannah on Thanksgiving day, and to disqualify any one competing in an international race in this country unless the event is sanctioned by the Automobile Club of America.

Robert Lee Morrell, chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting, the others present being Henry Sanderson, first vice president of the club; H. C. Pierson, Massachusetts Automobile Club; Henry Souther, chairman A. C. A. technical committee, and E. Rand Hollander, Harry S. Houpt and Henry H. Law, of the contest committee. The $8,000 offered for the club's grand prize race is to be divided into five prizes, as follows: $4,000, $2,000, $1,000, $750 and $250. The announcement regarding the disqualification was made as follows:

"Pursuant to the resolution adopted at Dieppe by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs, all participants, namely, manufacturers, agents, private owners, drivers or mechanics taking part in any international race in America not sanctioned by the Automobile Club of America will be disqualified from competing in any future international race held in America or Europe."

The effect of this action will be to debar from future recognized international races all those taking part in the Vanderbilt cup race.

Announcement has been made that the Mercedes car that won the Grand Prix race in France, was purchased by Robert Graves, of New York, and entered by him in the Vanderbilt cup race. It also had been said that Lautenschlager, who drove it in the Grand Prix, would pilot it in the Vanderbilt.

It is, therefore, surprising to read in Motor, of London, that "Mr. Fry, justly famous as the owner of the Mercedes cars Resta has so successfully driven for him at Brooklands, has bought the Mercedes—the Grand Prix Mercedes, which has had such a gratifying series of "receptions" in Long Acre since the race. Mr. Fry has entered it for a big event in the August bank holiday meeting at Weybridge. With Resta driving, this car ought to show something in the direction of speed, and its entry promises a day of days."

FORTY PERSONS PERISHED

When Norwegian Steamer Went to the Bottom.

Bergen, Norway, August 23.—The Norwegian steamer Folge Fonden, from Bergen to Haugesund, on the west coast of Norway, was wrecked last night near Snoneviks and sank in three minutes. The steamer carried seventy passengers, and it is believed that forty of them were drowned. Fifteen bodies have been recovered.

A Question in Kind.

New evidence that William IV of England fulfilled the saying, "Once a sailor, always a sailor," is found in "Leaves from the Journal of Sir George Smart."

In 1834 Sir George presided over the musical festival in Westminster abbey. The king and Queen Adelaide were present, and the king, as was his wont, slumbered peacefully whenever the music was sufficiently soft to permit it.

While the duet for basses was being sung in "Israel in Egypt," the queen woke him up suddenly by remarking "What a fine duet, The Lord Is a Man of War!"

The king, not thoroughly awake, caught only the last words.

"How many guns does she carry?" he eagerly asked.

SALLIE SEASON WAS FAILURE

Jacksonville the Only City Making Anything Financially.

Savannah, Ga., August 23.—The close of the South Atlantic League season yesterday showed Jacksonville in the pennant place, with a percentage of .694, Charleston being in the rear with .400. It is declared that the season has been a disastrous one financially for most of the clubs in the league. Jacksonville, in fact, is said to be the only city where the game has made money for the owners. Savannah and Charleston, it is believed, have come out about even, while Columbia, Augusta and Macon are said to have lost heavily.

Financial matters will be gone over at a meeting of the league directors in this city tomorrow. The plans for next season will also be considered. The league will probably be extended to take in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Columbus, Ga.

Human Power Plant.

(Herbert T. Wade, in Review of Reviews.)

When a few years ago the late Prof. W. O. Atwater began his interesting experiments with the calorimeter and human subjects in order to ascertain the amount of energy that was derived from food of various kinds, it was realized that a field of investigation of great importance had been opened oratory of Wesleyan university, required a large amount of patient and laborious research and analysis. This work, carried on in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan university, received some aid from the United States department of agriculture, but its possibilities appeared so great that it commended itself to the Carnegie institution, and for several years it has received substantial support from that organization.

It was determined to establish a nutrition laboratory in a special building designed for this purpose. In order to study nutrition problems from as many sides as possible, it was essential that the proposed laboratory should be near a hospital, and accordingly it was located in Boston near the new Harvard University Medical school, on land purchased from the Harvard corporation. The building, which has recently been completed, represents, with the ground on which it stands, an outlay of about $100,000, in addition to the apparatus which is now being installed. The nature of the experiments involves the confinement of a person in a calorimeter or enclosed compartment for a given period and measuring the carbon dioxide, water vapor and heat given off by the subject, as well as the food consumed and the nature of the resulting products.

All of this represents a vast amount of chemical analysis, but the results are most practical and helpful. Prof. F. G. Benedict, who is the director of the nutrition laboratory, has recently applied the calorimetric method to pathological as well as normal subjects, and his investigations promise to aid materially medical science. His tests with men can be likened to the efficiency test of a power plant where fuel supplied and its cost are compared with the power produced. In other words, the mechanical efficiency of the human organism is determined and the food or fuel best calculated to increase its efficiency is ascertained. In addition to work with the respiration calorimeter, Prof. R. H. Chittenden and Prof. L. B. Mendel are working on problems of physiological chemistry, while Prof. T. B. Osborne, of the Connecticut experimental station, has been studying the chemistry of vegetable proteid foodstuffs.

Servants' Sign Language.

Servants and hotel porters in many cities of Europe have a sign language as complete as that of the American tramp.

"It is not generally known," said a courier, "that servants are in the habit of giving useful tips to their successors and to the man who delivers the groceries and meat by marks on the back entrance. In most of the big Paris flats and apartments, such as Americans like to take for the season, the back door is literally covered with barely perceptible signs which nobody but the initiated can understand.

"A freshly engaged domestic knows exactly what to expect, whether his masters are easy or hard to please, whether it is 'monsieur' or 'madame' who is hard to get along with. Other signs tell whether the food is good or bad, whether the work is difficult or not, etc.

"The boy from the grocer's or the baker's or the butcher's will also be informed whether he can expect a big tip or not.

"The system is even more developed among hotel servants. A family arriving from Italy, after having refused to give what some Italian porter considered a sufficient tip, will have the fact advertised in every hotel he visits in Switzerland or France. A little mark on the trunk is all that is needed."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Remember the Place---24½ Whitehall St., Over Brown-Allen Drug Store



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Gold Crowns . $3.00
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SET OF TEETH $5.00

ALL OTHER WORK AT REDUCED PRICES.

Hours: 8 a. m.—9 p. m.
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Extracting Teeth Without Pain a Specialty.

Established 18 Years.

I am doing the **Best Dental Work**, using the **Best Materials**, working **Graduates** of long **Experience**, men of ability—a **Specialist** in each branch, consequently you are bound to get the best; I guarantee that. I am doing one of the **Largest Dental** practices in the south; it's because I give the **Best** for the least money. I can afford it because I am doing the volume of business.

POSSE CAPTURES ARMED CONVICT

Desperate Swede Returned to Prison Farm at Milledgeville.

Brown House, Macon, Ga., August 23. (Special.)—An exciting man-hunt with repeating rifles and other weapons came to an end almost in the heart of the little town of Haddocks early this morning when D. J. Rabb and R. E. Bush, two prominent citizens of the community, covered the Swede, named Ford, who escaped last week from the Georgia prison farm near Milledgeville and managed to subdue him. Securely bound, the prisoner was hurried from the point of capture and sent through here this morning to Milledgeville where he was safely landed in his former place of confinement.

Ford was making a desperate fight for freedom. He worked all night long in an effort to get food and a new attire so that he might move without being caught. He entered the store of Steven & Co., at Haddocks, early in the night and secured something to eat and some changes of clothing. He discarded the suit he had stolen from Superintendent Coombs and went out of the store with a change that he thought would help him to escape. With such food as he thought would last him until he reached some point a long distance off he entered the woods to await his opportunity.

The robbery was discovered and this, with the fight the desperate prisoner had in the town with a Mr. Haddocks the day before, left sufficient clue for Busa and Rabb to work on, and they soon ran upon the escaped prisoner only a short distance away from the scene of his night operations. He was armed with a rifle and a revolver, but when the order to surrender came, it was in such terms and in such positive voice as to completely frighten Ford. His first move was to offer fight, but he was quick to realize that it would mean instant death and, instead of fighting, he gave up.

When he was taken to town and given over the officers soon had him on the way to Milledgeville. The buggy and horse stolen, and other property taken from Superintendent Coombs, of the prison farm, were captured and will be returned to their owner.

Lost Hand Under Street Car.

Macon, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—William S. Irvine, Jr., came near losing his life under a street car on Cherry and Second streets last night when he collided with a friend, W. B. Branan, and was thrown directly in front of a moving Bellvue car. Irvine was riding a bicycle and hit his friend as the latter walked across the street. The compact threw the rider, and his hand rested across the rail, where it was so badly mangled by the wheels that it was amputated at the hospital where the injured young man was carried for treatment. John Winn, a clerk for the Adams-Johnson Company, who was near the scene, grabbed Irvine just as the car struck him, and snatched his body away, thus preventing what might have been a fearful death. The injured lad is resting easy at home.

A DIFFICULT BATH.

Exciting Time in the Dead Sea and the River Jordan.

It is well known that the waters of the Dead sea are much heavier than those of the ocean. This is due to the great amount of salt held in solution. A few years ago Mr. (now Sir) Gray Hill, of England, made a trial of swimming in the sea and then in the Jordan to compare the two. He tells the result in his book, "With the Bedouins:"

Many tourists while at Jericho bathe in the Dead sea and the Jordan, and for very shame I could not pass by without doing so. But my experience was peculiar. I had with me one of the Jericho sheiks and one of the muleteers, and we rode first to the Dead sea. Its waters are generally perfectly still and of a splendid blue color, but now, owing to the storm, they were very rough, the waves ran high and for some 200 yards from the shore were of an ugly brown.

I looked askance at it as I undressed, but felt bound to go in. The waves very promptly knocked me down and filled my mouth, nose and eyes with their strong brine. Again I tried and again, picking up one after another of the bare branches of trees which are carried down by the Jordan and washed on to the shores of this strange lake, with which I tried to steady myself as I walked in. But the force of the waves, aided by the great floating power of the water, twisted the branches out of my hands time after time until, feeling that I had done enough for principle, I acknowledged that the victory did not lie on my side, and scrambled out, smarting most unpleasantly.

Then we galloped off to the Jordan, where I thought I should succeed better. So I cast about for a suitable place to jump in, for I did not like to crawl in ignominiously at the pilgrims' bathing place, near which we were and which would have been the wisest course to adopt. I wanted to take a header. So, procuring a long stick, I ascended the stream a little and made sure by sounding with it of a deep spot under an overhanging tree.

In I plunged, intending to swim down to the regular bathing place, where I knew there must be a good bottom for getting out. Down I came with the fast flowing yellow flood striking out in the fullest enjoyment.

But when I was just about to put my foot to the ground I was brought up sharp with a tremendous blow on my right breast. If it had struck me on the heart it would, I think, have killed me on the spot. I had come down on to the end of a stake pointing up stream and driven in to mark the upper boundary of the bathing place, but which was hidden, owing to the rains having raised the surface of the river. I had some difficulty in crawling out again, and was black and blue in the chest for a month afterward. There is nothing like a little experience to teach one wisdom.

The Comparison.

Towne—Yes, my wife is able to dress on comparatively little money.

Browne—O! come now! Comparatively little?

Towne—I mean a little compared with what she thinks she ought to have.

HARDEST RAIN OF THE SUMMER

Atlanta Was Visited by Long and Steady Downpour.

One of the longest, hardest and fiercest rains of the season fell on Atlanta last night, and was interspersed throughout its duration with great electrical display.

The humidity of the atmosphere just at sundown, and the lowering gray clouds at twilight both gave warning that an extraordinarily large rainfall was imminent. At 7 o'clock a fine drizzling rain began to fall, and the drops gradually increasing in size and number, a heavy shower was pouring down by 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock a young storm was in progress.

Soon the electricity was in evidence. Long forked streaks of lightning flashed across the skies followed by loud claps and peals of thunder.

The strength of the storm had been spent by 10 o'clock, and gradually as the storm approached did it recede. No estimation of the damage done could be made, and up to a late hour last night no casualties or property losses had been reported.

City Failures on Farms.

(From The New York Sun.)

"More city men turn farmers at this season than at any other," said a farmer who has become a city man. "There is no denying that the country now looks charming to the city dweller.

"The city man passes the cozy farmhouses where the rich grass in the front yards is set off by flower beds of all sorts, while in the pastures the cows are either grazing lazily or lying down peacefully, and in the fields the crops appear to be growing without any attention from the farmer. Farming looks mighty easy to the city man, and the enthusiasm he stirs up in his wife and children when he speaks of going to the country is not chilled by the real estate man to whom he appeals for a good, small farm.

"Hundreds of city men move to the country every year, and about ninty-nine out of every one hundred go back at the end of twelve months much wiser. The one man who succeeds out of each hundred has a real love for farming, and capital enough to buy or rent the right kind of farm to experiment on. His wife and children are able to adapt themselves to the hours of farm life, going to bed at dark and getting up with the sun.

"Such a man gets a moderately good living out of farming, although he may not make a fortune out of it. He finds that nature is generous, but she will not be trifled with. She gives up her treasures when properly approached, but resents undue familiarity from amateurs.

"The principal cause of the city man's failure as a farmer is lack of capital. A man who would not think of trying to support his family and lay up a competence from the proceeds of a business established with a capital of $2,000 will not hesitate to engage in farming on half that or less. There have been cases in which a farmer achieved success on a small capital, or no capital, but they are few.

"A farmer must buy seeds, implements and live stock, and have hired help, and he cannot begin to take his living from the soil for at least six months after he starts, and even then only a small part of it. These things cost money, and without it the city farmer will quickly find himself in debt, despondency and despar.

"Even if he has the capital the city man must not think he can be a farmer without some exact knowledge of the occupation. But with a little of both, a good supply of faith and courage, business common sense and love of the soil, a man can safely abandon the city with its long hours of labor, its indifference and greed, for the freedom, healthfulness and sure reward of the farm."

How Flowers Hold Honey.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

Before "the bee sucks," as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away their honey, to be found like the priests' hiding holes in ancient mansions by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

In the recesses of the crown imperial lily at the center can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey, and glistening like a tear drop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapid secreting flower. The simple folks call the flower "Job's tear."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers of nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow shaped, like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouthpiece end of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring side by side with the honey knobs aloft. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn to the knob.

Sometimes the petals are all joined together into a tube and the sweet nectar simply exudes from the inner side of the wall and collects at the bottom. This is the case in the dead nettle, the tube of which forms so toothsome a morsel that some children call it "suckles." The honeysuckle is similarly planned and its sweetness is so striking as to have furnished its name.

The monkshood has quaint nectaries. If the hood be drawn back there suddenly springs into sight two objects on long stalks which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cowl, or, looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nicknames "Adam and Eve" and "Noah's ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.

An Economical Suitor.

It was fair time in Selkirk, and Sandy and his sweetheart were wandering round arm in arm, enjoying the sights. Presently they espied a smart looking pie shop, which they promptly entered. Sandy ordered one pie and sat down and commenced to eat it. Meanwhile the girl looked shyly on.

"Is't fine, Sandy?" she timidly asked.

"Aye, 'tis awful fine, Jennie," he answered. "Ye should buy one."

The Swashbuckler.

(From Concord.)

The swashbuckling patriot is akin to the religious fanatic; the one can see only his country and the other only his sect. And in both cases the intellectual outlook is generally so narrow that scarcely anything more is revealed to the patriotic or religious fanatic than a distorted view of material greatness on spiritual goodness.

NO CHURCHES LEFT IN 2008 A.D., SAYS ROCKEFELLER'S PREACHER



DR. CHARLES F. AKED.

New York, August 23.—(Special.)—For John D. Rockefeller to attack the conduct of the oil business or for John D., Jr., to expatiate on uselessness of Bible classes, would be hardly more surprising than for the pastor of the ultra-conservative Rockefeller church, Rev. Charles F. Aked, to criticise Christianity as practiced in the churches of today, and to assert that the churches themselves are doomed to extinction unless the present course of events change.

Yet, this is exactly what has happened, and instead of repenting his rashness, the man who has the distinction of being religious preceptor to the richest man in the world, proposes to follow up his first attack, which appears in Appleton's Magazine, by a series of articles to continue for a year or more, in which he will tell other uncomfortable truths about the failure of the churches and the need of a decided change in their spirit and methods, if they would avoid being completely wiped out by the attack of dry rot from which they are suffernig.

"I don't want to do it," said Dr. Aked when asked as to his reasons for attacking the methods of existing organizations for religious work, and thus laying himself open to the charge of "muckraking" the churches.

"I have been more or less a storm center ever since I entered the ministry, and I had planned for quiet and rest. Besides, it occurred to me that it might be felt that my Americanism was of too recent an origin to entitle me to the role of critic. But"—and the gaze of the famous Fifth avenue preacher wandered out of his study window, which overlooks the greenery and the glimmering lake of Central park, from the top of a big apartment hotel—"but the word had to be spoken and the opportunity to speak it in a way that would reach a host of thinking men and women throughout the country, came to me, and so I am trying to perform the task that seems to me absolutely necessary to the salvation of Christianity." He swept the air with a wide gesture, indicating the extent of the field to be covered, and paused to see if he was understood.

The pause gave an opportunity to study this man, who has startled the religious conservatives out of their comfortable somnolence on more than one occasion since he came over from England to take charge of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church—the church which is celebrated the country over by reason of its Rockefeller connection, through the fact that John D. is its most prominent member and sometimes passes the plate of a Sunday morning, and that John D., Jr., organized and conducts its famous Bible class. At first glance one would set down the Rev Dr. Aked as a quiet, studious individual, a lover of books and a thinker of thoughts, rather than a man of determined action. But when he begins to speak, the squareness of jaw reveals itself more prominently; the firm lips curve away from the well-set teeth and the keen gray eyes hold one with the tensity of their expression. As he moves about the slender figure reveals the well-knit proportions of the man of athletic habit. There is a dynamic force behind the utterances that makes them strike home. There is something Rooseveltian about the set and action of the jaw as it cuts off the words. It is easy to understand his casual mention of the fact that he has been a "storm center" during his pulpit career. Though a preacher of the gospel of peace, Dr. Aked is a man of strenuous thought and with the courage of his convictions as is shown by his ministerial record.

"The question of the decreasing membership and waning influence of religion—the churches—is not a denominational question," continued Dr. Aked. "It is not a national question. It is a question as wide as Christianity itself. Conditions in America are, broadly speaking, the same as in England and in England as in the rest of Europe. I can see the difference in this country since I first visited the United States, fifteen years ago. The danger is not from direct attack on religion. The denial of belief, that is, atheism has spent its force. What the churches have to fear is a more insidious danger—indifference. The man in the street says 'the church is a back number.' He feels that he can do without it. If you ask him whether he believes in God, in the existence of an infinite power superior to man, the chances are that he will say 'yes.'

But questions of dogma, distinctions of creed, do not interest him and he refuses to concern himself about them. He has made up his mind that he can get along without religion—that is religion as it has been expounded to him. But that does not mean necessarily that he is irreligious.

"It seems to me that this indifference is more pronounced in America than in England, just as orthodoxy is more strictly defined and more unyielding over here. And where there is indifference to the church I can form no other conclusion than that the church itself is to blame. Yet the need of religion never has been greater in any age or country than in this country and in the day we live in. Churches exist and preachers are maintained to remind men and nations of the erternal laws they must obey and the erternal love in which they may rest. And in the United States they may yet be needed as the mainstay of social order. Either the churches have got to live up to the task of keeping the soul of the nation alive or they will perish."

"Do you think that members of the ministry generally agree with your views?"

"The facts speak for themselves. Statistics gathered by Dr. Josiah Strong show that the gain of the churches in membership, in proportion to the gain in population, is steadily and rapidly falling off. In the past twenty years it is less than half what it was in the preceding twenty. The trouble is that too much of our religion, both as it is preached and as it is practiced, lacks life. The attitude of a vast number of persons toward it is like that of the New York banker who said to a certain preacher at the conclusion of his sermon, 'This is the first time I ever knew that religion had anything to do with living. I thought it had to do only with dying and going to hell.'"

"But don't you think that many churchmen will disagree with you and claim that you are attacking religion itself?"

"Very likely. Differences of opinion are certain to exist among living men. It is only in a cemetery that you will find unanimity. All the evils of controversy are temporary; all its benefits are permanent. This is one respect in which religious thought in England is in advance of America. They are not afraid to discuss these subjects over there.

"How about the various schemes that have been adopted to attract men to church, such as vaudeville concerts, the serving of temperance drinks and similar means?"

"They simply show how desperate the situation has become in some quarters. But I don't believe that the church can compete with the saloon by turning itself into a weak imitation or with the theater by presenting a poor theatrical attraction. Practical religion must concern itself with the saloon, with politics, with questions of better homes and better home life for the poor, but the way to strengthen religion is not by debasing it."

"Practical religion" sums up the reform which Dr. Aked would introduce in the churches. In his own experience he has been remarkably successful by its application in attracting support to the churches with which he has been connected. His first charges after he left University college at Nottingham were two poverty-stricken churches in Lancashire, known as St. Helen's and Leicestershire. The success he achieved in these restricted fields led to his call to take charge of Pembroke chapel in Liverpool. This had been at one time the leading Non-conformist church in the city, presided over by Dr. Birrell, the father of Augustine Birrell, who is a member of the British cabinet, but the district in which it was located had been overrun by business structures and the church had declined until it had been proposed to abandon it. On the Sunday before Dr. Aked took charge the congregation consisted of thirty-five persons at the morning service and sixteen in the evening.

Within a few weeks, however, the fame of the new preacher spread through the city. Former attendants who had deserted the old church returned and new members were attracted to it. Some of the sermons preached by the hard-hitting young minister aroused bitter controversy, but the church continued to grow and for sixteen years while Dr. Aked remained in charge it was overcrowded and people were turned away for lack of room at every service.

It happened that the president of the board of trustees of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York was in Liverpool over Sunday, between two and three years ago. He asked the clerk of his hotel where he could hear a good sermon.

"If you want a good sermon, go to Pembroke chapel and hear Mr. Aked," replied the clerk. "Everybody goes there."

The president of the board went to Pembroke chapel and heard a good sermon. A year later when the pulpit of

gested that Dr. Aked be invited to supply the church for a month. The Liverpool preacher came and after he had preached once in the church he received a unanimous call to take charge. Since then he has startled the hidebound members of his congregation by some of his utterances, just as his present attack in Appleton's on the inefficiency of the churches has startled others all over the country. But his own church is in no danger of closing its doors from lack of interest or attendance.

DYNAMITE USED TO RUIN BRIDGE

Violence Still Continues In Alabama Mining District.

STRIKERS ARE DISPERSED

Birmingham, Ala., Augusts 23.—Meager information has reached Birmingham of the dynamiting of a bridge on the spur of the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Morris and Indio mines, in the northern part of the county.

A short message to the sheriff states that the telephone and telegraph wires have been cut and it is impossible to get any further information as to the extent of the trouble. It is thought to be the outcome of the ejectment of striking miners from the company houses last week. The miners were moved into tents near the property of the company, and two or three nights ago a stick of dynamite was exploded near the line dividing the strikers from the nonunion.

A large party of striking miners numbering about 800 assembled at Wylam this morning and decided to march to No. 8 mine to make a demonstration, but they were dispersed by deputies and soldiers, before causing any trouble. Aside from these incidents reports received from various parts of the district today are to the effect that a quiet Sunday was passed.

GOOD SHOWING MADE BY BANKS

Treasury Officials Say That Business Conditions Are Improving.

Washington, August 23.—Treasury officials are greatly encouraged in their belief that the business conditions of the country are gradually but certainly improving, not only by the increasing receipts from customs and internal revenue, but by the very favorable showing made by the national banks throughout the country.

A comparison of the last summary of condition of the national banks made by the comptroller of currency on July 15, 1908, with the corresponding period for 1907, shows an increase in specie and legal tenders held by the banks of $147,395,217, and in circulation of $61,714,500.

Individual deposits have been increased by $55,515,805, and the total resources of the banks by $313,735,997. Since May, 1907, the date with which this comparison is made, the borrowing liabilities of the banks have been reduced $16,848,441 below the liabilities of that character of a year ago.

The individual deposits on July 15, 1908 aggregated $4,374,551,208, the highest in the history of the system. The receipts from customs show a distinct increase as compared with the panic months, and further and more important increases are confidently expected. For the first 21 days in July, 1908, the custom receipts amounted to $12,816,752, as against $15,793,845 for the corresponding period this month.

The receipts from internal revenue sources show only slight increases as compared with the panic months but this condition is attributed largely to the evidently growing temperance sentiment which has found expression in prohibitive legislation in many of the states.

Parrot Demoralizes Farm.

(From The New York Press.)

If it were not that Augustus Johnson, a farmer of St. Albans, Queens, was unwilling to destroy his wife's favorite pet, he said yesterday, he certainly would get rid of a highly educated parrot which has been making no end of trouble on the farm.

Every time Johnson gets his team hitched up for plowing or to take a load of vegetables to town, a voice just like the farmer's shouts, "Whoa!" Moreover, when the farm hands get noon hour a voice tries to incite them to bloodshed with cries of "Kill 'em!" The blame at last has been put on the parrot.

The bird is the property of Mrs. Johnson, to which fact it woes its tenure of life. It is gifted with speech in an extraordinary way for its words, although few, are pronounced so as to resemble those spoken by the farmer so closely that the horses are fooled, and the farm hands, starting in friendly romps, have almost been induced to fight in earnest.

Johnson, who prospers, notwithstanding the parrot's eccentricities, does his farm work under difficulties, for the horses apparently will never become acquainted with the parrot's voice well enough to recognize it as that of a bird instead of that of the farmer. Only his affection for his wife has kept Johnson many times from slaughtering the parrot, when, on hot days, the bird had made hard work harder by stopping the team every ten feet. Johnson intends to devote the entire winter, if necessary, in teaching Polly to say "Giddap!" instead of "Whoa!"

Sacred Geese of Rome.

(From the New York American.)

The tradition of the "sacred geese of old Rome" is that when the Gauls invaded Rome a detachment, in single file, climbed up the hill of the capital so silently that the foremost man reached the top without being challenged. But while he was striding over the rampart some sacred geese, disturbed by the noise, began to cackle and thus awoke the garrison. Marcus rushed to the wall and hurled the fellow over the precipice. To commemorate the event the Romans carried a golden goose in procession to the capitol every year.

Twenty-Ninth Session **Barili School of Music**

For the Higher Art of Piano Playing and Singing. Director, Mr. Alfredo Barili. School reopens Monday, August 31, 1908, Studios 507-508 Lowndes Bldg., 104 North Pryor St. and 83 West Fifth street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Barili will be at Lowndes Bldg. Studios Monday, August 31, from 9 to 12, to arrange hours.

NIGHT SCHOOL
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

Term opens September 28, 1908. In order to avoid a rush on opening day, I will be in the office from 7:30 to 9:30 on evenings of August 26, 27 and 28, to answer any questions, enter all applications and advise regarding courses. You are invited to call. PROF. J. N. G. NESBIT,
Dean Night School Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending August 22, 1908. Persons calling for same will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent will be charged on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Vera Algood, Miss Sue Alston, Miss Ella Atterbey, Miss Allie M L Arnold, Miss Irene Alexander, Mrs Aimie Arnold, Mrs R E Allen, Mrs Carrie Alexander, Mrs S C Austin, Mrs W H Aucbors, Mrs Caroline Awtrey, Mrs L K Armstrong, Mrs Clara Astruck.

B—Miss Shirley Byrd, Miss Giry Beville, Miss Mary Bailey, Miss Laura Broadwell, Miss Bertha Boone, Miss Ida B Bradford, Miss Mattie Bailey, Miss Ada C Black, Miss A H Blackadder, Miss L J Bunch, Miss Carrie Batchelor, Miss Lora Bradley, Mrs P E Baird, Mrs Nett Brawnett (2), Mrs Lata Bradley, Mrs Bessie Buler, Mrs F H Barberousse, Jr, Mrs Eva Bankson, Mrs Lula Bloodshow, Mrs Grady Burdshaw, Mrs Caroline Braun, Mrs Fannie Broch, Mrs Viney Bots, Mrs Bearsley, Mrs Violet Brook, Mrs J Warren Bacon, Mrs L Bailey, Mrs E E Beattie, Mrs Mary J Bryant, Mrs Edna Baston.

C—Miss Annie Cameron, Miss Mae Cowley, Miss Florence Chappell, Misses Josephine and Mary Craig Carter, Miss Ella Cook, Miss Vivian Culver, Miss Annie Chairs, Mrs Calloway, Mrs Alma Cantrell, Mrs Sosbella Cochran, Mrs J M Carter, Mrs M J Cole, Mrs Ed Coolidge, Mrs Helen Chapman, Mrs Annie May Clay, Mrs T B Cecil, Mrs N F Collins.

D—Miss Tempe Davis, Miss Lucy Dupre, Miss Mary Deans, Miss Lillian Dodd, Mrs Willie Durden, Mrs H C Deane (2), Mrs Daisy Dickson, Mrs Eliza Dickson, Mrs Carrie Deaton, Mrs Ruth Dickson, Mrs J A Duke, Mrs M L Duke, Mrs H C Daniels, Mrs Annie Daniels, Mrs Mabel Durning.

E—Miss Janie Edwards, Miss Kate Evanin, Miss Bessie Everett, Miss Lizzie Elder, Mrs Bertha English, Mrs N J Elliott.

F—Miss Alice Ford, Miss J H Fraser, Miss Lizzie Forors, Miss Clara L Farrell, Mrs W W Ford, Mrs L J Frederick, Mrs Laura Freeman.

G—Miss Cora Golden, Miss Eliza Greene, Miss Sarah Grout, Miss Ida Gray, Miss Margerie Goodmy, Miss Rosie Glain, Miss Janie Gilbert, Mrs Hattie Gunler, Mrs Belle Gilliams, Mrs Dello Gaines, Mrs Jessie Goolsby, Mrs Laura Griffin.

H—Miss Goldie Hiser, Miss Lizzie Haden, Miss Lilla Heringdine, Miss Helen Hutcheson, Miss Lizzie Hutcheson, Miss Nathalie Hunnicutt, Miss Helen Holtzclaw, Miss Edith Hurd, Miss Annie B Holcomb, Miss Essie Hubbard, Miss Fay Hodgson, Miss Martha Heard, Miss Nina R Hott, Miss Lila Hardin, Miss Siller Hall, Miss Clara Hightower (2), Miss Leonory Hollingsworth, Miss Lee Harris, Miss Lulu Howe, Miss Nellie Heral, Miss Alice Herrington, Miss Thelma Houghtell, Miss Muse Hudson, Mrs F R Harris, Mrs Lula Harris, Mrs Sarah A Hooper, Mrs Annie Henderson, Mrs Daisy Harris, Mrs Louisa A Huggins, Mrs Susie Hayes, Mrs Ella Howard, Mrs Etta House, Mrs Gussie Harroll, Mrs John Haden, Mrs Will Hennessee (2), Mrs Addie Lawrence Hendley, Mrs A G Holmes, Mrs Grace Harris, Mrs A E Holmes, Mrs E B Hammond, Mrs M M Harmon, Mrs Sennie Hope, Mrs John Harris.

I—Miss Susie Inobette, Miss Esther Ivey.

J—Miss Lila Jones, Miss Nellie Johnson, Miss Golie Johnson, Miss Flora Jones, Miss Lila Jones, Miss Lillian Johnson, Miss Mary E Jones, Miss Lillie Jones, Miss Anna Jones, Miss Ida Justice, Mrs Mamie Jurley, Mrs George Jealin, Mrs Bertha Jones, Mrs Johnson, Mrs Sarry Johnson, Mrs Sallie Jordon, Mrs Robert H Jones, Mrs M L Jones, Mrs Annie Jones, Mrs Harry Jordon, Mrs George Johns.

K—Miss Prussee Kelley, Miss C Kongnon, Miss Lettie Kennedy, Mrs C Kloeckley, Mrs Bob Kennedy.

L—Miss Maggie Lindsay, Miss Marie Lawson, Miss Gertrude Lyons, Mrs E Lynnx, Miss Eliza Lonneau, Miss Minnie Lewis, Miss Oma Leatherwood, Mrs Jim Miller, Mrs Fannie Leser, Mrs Mary Lue Low, Mrs Luca Lamar, Mrs Cynthia Lau (col), Mrs Clifton S Lee, Mrs Harriet A Lyman, Mrs C L Litman.

M—Mrs Clara Meriwether, Mrs Lura Merrill, Miss Nancy O Maxwell, Miss Lila Michell, Miss Senie Morrison (2), Miss Ruh Merell, Miss S Massing, Miss Effie Morgan, Mrs Ida McCrary, Miss Lena McEnter, Mrs M McAllister, Mrs E J Maxwell, Mrs Mandy Maddox, Mrs Minnie McLeod, Mrs Massey, Mrs Mary Morris, Mrs Lilla J Miller, Mrs Lizie Melton, Mrs Sarah Mullins, Mrs Sallie Madison, Mrs Annie Maxey, Mrs. M B Meador, Mrs L J Magill.

N—Miss Claudie Newborn, Mrs Emily L E Nasley, Mrs Ella Norfelt.

O—Miss Jennie Oatis, Mrs Mary Oldrino, Mrs Matthew Orsborn.

P—Miss Fannie Paine, Miss Orie Phillips, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Eva Perry, Miss Fair Parker, Miss Agnes Phillips, Miss Ella May Pool, Miss Alberta Prager, Miss Luella Parks, Miss Georgia Powells, Mrs Julian Petterway, Mrs J E Plowden, Mrs Julian Poiner, Mrs J Paratti, Mrs N M Pearl, Mrs Pattison, Mrs Louise Purse, Mrs Effie C Parks, Mrs Lillie Price, Mrs W F Padgett.

Q—Miss Ida Queen, Mrs L M Quarterman.

R—Miss Carrie Rivers, Miss Phibbie Ronfort, Miss Blanche Rushing, Miss Ella Richardson (2), Mis Catherine Rice, Miss Jessie Reynolds, Miss Johnnie Rutland, Miss Nina Remington, Miss Lattie Reid, Mrs Annie Reynolds, Mrs Bob Robbins, Mrs W O Richardson, Mrs L B Risher.

S—Miss Effie Strickland, Miss Lula Swoherd, Miss Hattie Smith, Miss Lorie Smith, Miss Lucy Anne Sims, Miss Edith Stephens, Miss Catherine Smith, Miss Elizabeth Sturgeon, Mrs J S Sherards, Mrs N H Shivers, Mrs Sallie Stokes, Miss Ida Schmid, Miss Margaret Simmons, Mrs George M Sparks, Mrs Annie D Smiley, Mrs Ellen Smarr.

T—Miss Bertha Tye, Miss Minnie Towns, Miss Maggie Thompson, Miss Mattie Tea, Miss Ida Thomas, Miss Minnie Thompson, Mrs M R Tucker, Mrs Mary Tuggle, Mrs Bettie Thomas, Mrs S H Taylor, Mrs Etta Thousse, Mrs J L Thomas.

V—Mrs H Verdery.

W—Miss Julia Witt, Miss Prince Ela Walton, Miss Ellen Wilson, Miss Mary Wallace, Miss Edna Walters, Miss Emma Lee Warner, Miss Mollie Wright, Miss Janie Willis, Miss May Lee Walden, Miss Sanbronia Wilmot, Miss Willie Wagner, Miss Ida West, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Margaret Wright, Miss Lula Wilson, Miss May Williams, Miss Loula Walker, Miss Maggie Woodward, Mrs Belle Washington, Mrs Lillie White, Mrs James O. Walsh, Mrs Ella Welch, Mrs D H West, Mrs C H Walker, Mrs V J Wright, Mrs A L Walker, Mrs Rosa Waters, Mrs Normie Watts, Mrs P W Walker, Mrs Elizabeth Kate Waller, Madame Lilla D Windsor, Mrs T J Wagner, Mrs N W Worde.

Y—Miss May Young, Miss Emma J. Yarberry, Mrs Frank O Young.

Men's List

A—D H Aberhardt, J T Awirey, Jno Arnold, J W Anderson, R L Alexander, Rode Anderson, Jerry Austin, F D Archer, R C Alex-R H Arnold, H A Avery, Lenn Lexander, Henry R H Arnold, H A very, Lenn lexander, Henry Henry Adams, J D Allen.

B—R M Boyd, George Bennett, James Bradford, M Bate, Walter Burns, Gary Berille, Wm J Bever, Jr, Harry Barker Eddie Bryant, Harry Bewick, J C Bertsch, A A Boggins, David Bowden, Kird Billings, Col W W Bennett, C A Banden, C F Burchy, M Billings, Holne Brov, C H Bell, Jno Berdford.

C—Gus Cromertie, W C Campbell, George Charles (2), E E Cook, Tom Crowley, Foster Conlieberg, J D Cook, F E Cole, J W Clark, H D Caldwell, Harry Clark, H C Combs, J Cunningham, W H Chandler, J E Cable, Meltaine Cox, I Carrington, W C Colmon, H W Carden, Harry Cash, Eddie ampbell, Madison Connell, L M Castleberry, Louis Christian, W S Coleman, Robt L Camp, James Chandler, John Callahan, Luther Chrystal, J Frank Coles, Willie Chanles, Lou Clark, Thomas Costello.

D—A L Dick, Will Dixon, Wm Drake, Dr ells, Idus Dobney, F E Daniel, F M Davis, Dickerson, D R Duncan, James Dumken, Jack Dorsey, O C Dobbins, Jos P Day, H Da-Ed Davis, John Dekle, Dr J T Dixon.

E—C E Ellison, Samuel H Evans.

F—J C Flournay, Bob Folmo, Harry Finns, James Fords, J M Forlidas (2), A C Ford.

G—Walter Grady, R A Grosskopp, J W Griffin, W H Gattis, Lades Grafton, D E Gorman, Frank M Graham, Wilfred L Goodwyn, Sydney Glenn, C D Grant, Alvin Gunn, J Gates, John Games, Honest Gillispie, P G Ganey, B H Garrett, D R German.

H—R E Hardy, Dr Hook, Willie Head, A W Hawkins, Lewis Hoes, Jessie Hollin, Henry H Hill, J F Hudson, D Y Heery, Joe Hawe, W D Hayes, Sam Hudson, Jim Hill, Carl E Hampton, L H Holmes, L M Hill, A J Hamilton, R C Hamilton, J M Hine, Foster Henry, W J Hardwick, John Henry, James Hill, Robert Hood, Williman Hoppsan, Charlie Haze, M F Hursh, Dr Harrells, Leo Hall, John Henry Harwell, Homer Hesterby, Clark Hill, Wathan Haynie, R E Hill, Wm H Hyler, G Hunter, Homer L Hulbank, Delmas Hill.

I—Wyatt Isbell, F D Irwin, Chauncey Pelton Ives.

J—Gippara Jackson, James N Justice, Macon Johnson, M L Johnson, Thomas Jones, Henry Jones, Charlie Jenkins, J J Joy, Frank Jones, (2), Frank Janet, Robert Jolly, Green Jones, J Jacobs, L B Johnson, Spencer James, I B Johnson.

K—M Kalchman, J U King, Tom Kirk, Jim Kemp, Hartem King, W H Kenyon, A W Kim, Charala Kanegrian.

L—Draw Lightner, E H Lloyd, James Lee, Alexander Lunjunlan, Len Lang, Preston Littlejohn, G C Loennecker, Jr, Mr Meister.

M—W C Morris, J W Millot, E H McMichael, J A Maxwell, J G Maxwell, Oscar Parts, Warner Posh, James Preddy, Robert Maxenoy, J J Mills, Mr Moland, Willie Mobley, Rallie Morris, S M Murray, O C Mowris, William Frederick Morris, Chas H Moss, Joe Martain, John Muirhead, R D Moss, Sam Montgomery, Louzy McCulsen, J D Martin, J M Martin, Max Meadow, S D McKinney, Henry Moten, T W Moore, John Markeles, Lile Mayfield, Ellright Mathews, Dr Thomas Brent Moore, G W Madarin, Mr and Mrs Macea, Frank Miller.

N—Jack Nunn, R D Nutton Co, R L Norwood, C W Newman.

O—Flody Ormester, Pat H Orr.

P—R L Parrish, Willie M Porter, Robert Partins, Jack Price, Alice Hopkins, Prof Parts, Warner Posh, Jambs Preddy, Robert Price, P B Pharron, W C Peskins, Mr Patterson, Lawrence Petty.

Q—N D Quinn.

R—Johnnie Rollin, L A Ripley Co, L C Rhodes, Hon Aaron Rodgers, Paul G Roberts, L and R Robinson, F S Robson, Bish Richerson, L C Rucker, Will Roach, George Ridges, R A Roberts, Jack Rutherford, Clarence Rudwill.

S—Joe Smith, Monroe Stanley, W S Stewart, G S Slappey, M M Stokes, H F Smith, Chas S Shaw, John Feney Smith, Michael Stokes, F B Simpkins, Hemdy Smith, Nelisge Smkson, J C Sryler, Lenhan Sease, J N Sanford, J Moteat Scott, Hovan Sloppy, A J Seller, J Mc Stalesy, Solomon H. Sells.

T—Dan H Thomas, E G Thomas, Coal Hesling, A Thomas, Wm Thompson, Nathaniel S Tatum, All Tuson, Henry B Tomer, Fred G Thompson, Henry S Tessler.

V—J H Volve, A O Vendell, B N Vanderiff.

W—H L Wenfield, Jno Whites, Doyle Whiae, John Woodward, Sam Beach, J C Williams, A N Wood, Marion Weldon, E R Wilkes, Bat Worrell, Noveman Woodside, John R Willson, J M Wooten, J C Watts, Lee Wood, N N Nunn, Jos Willis, L L Williams, Dr R D Whittaker, C E Westleby, J C Whittaker, Jno C Wood, S T Willis.

Y—Ben Young, colored.

Z—Sig Zunlinsky.

Miscellaneous.

Georgia Lbr Co, Moss Briggs & Co, Flannegon Co, publishers, the National Domestic, the Buckeye Seed Co, the Torrence Mfg Co, Samuels & Bros, Distillery Dispensary Co, Surety Bond and Trust Co, Georgia Portrait Co, Sou Employment Bureau, Brown Grocery Co, Atlanta Pipe and Fdry Co, National of Detroit, Atlanta Pro Co, Extract Woolen and Mineral Co, the Atlanta Saddlery (

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

WE HAVE good location for a doctor. Write C. W. Wing, Bayard, Fla.

WANTED—Grocery salesman, shipping clerk and cooler man. Must be competent. No cigarette smokers or dopers need apply. J. W. Brazell, at Sawtell's city market.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; constant practice; licensed instructors, tools given, diplomas granted, wages Saturdays; positions waiting. Wonderful demand for graduates. Call or write Moler Barber College, Hunter and Forsyth sts.

Railroad Clerks Wanted.

RATE CLERKS.
OVERCHARGE CLAIM CLERKS.
INTERLINE ACCOUNT CLERKS.
ALL-ROUND RAILROAD ACCOUNTANTS.

A LIMITED number of first-class railroad men of the above classes with clear record and good recommendations can secure desirable positions, with excellent opportunities for promotion, in freight accounting department of the Southern Pacific, Pacific System, San Francisco, California. Will pay liberal salaries to the right people, but can use nothing but men of highest order. Address applications to the undersigned under personal cover, giving full history of experience with detailed statement showing different positions occupied during railroad career, and salaries attached to each. Also state age and say whether married or single.
GEO. D. SMITH,
Assistant Auditor of Freight Accts.,
Southern Pacific Co.,
Pacific System,
San Francisco, California.

IF YOU want male help in the rural districts of the south, insert an "ad" in the want department of The Tri-Weekly Constitution. It is read by half-million people along the rural routes from Virginia to Texas each week. Three-line ad. 18 words, one week, $2.25. Additional space 75 cents line. Address The Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED—Superintendent for lumber company, $3,500; manager general store; bookkeeper, $1,200; lumber buyer, $1,200; general office man, $75; clerks, $50 to $75. Apply American Opportunity Co., Houston, Tex.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Successful traveling salesman for South Georgia. Bargain line of glassware, crockery, etc. Commission. Thomas Bros., Baltimore, Md. 8-23-2t

WANTED SITUATION—FEMALE.

A REFINED LADY, who is a college graduate, has first grade certificate, four years' experience, desires a position as teacher. She has been reelected wherever she has taught. Will furnish first-class recommendations. Will serve as principal or assistant. M. B., care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER,
Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

THE CONDON studio has removed from 23 1-2 Whitehall to No. 38 1-2 Whitehall street, over Kutz.

LADIES—Aresa capsules, perfect emmenagogue; never disappoints; infallible in every case. By mail, $2 per box. Free booklet. Address Fulton Drug and Specialty Co., P. O. Box 639, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstruction. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ten experienced women at once, to make overalls; steady work. Union scale. Black-Christie Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

WANTED—Competent milliners to take positions in towns of two to ten thousand inhabitants. Apply immediately to L. Jonas & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A responsible lady to handle boys' and girls' made-to-order clothes, ages 3 to 12 years, on 10 per cent basis; can be handled as a side line with a dressmaking business; elaborate line of samples furnished; first-class bank references required. Apply to Alstrom & Co., 319 N. Charles, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—AGENTS.

DON'T LET'S BOTH LOSE—You the currency, we the circulation—by your inaction, when hanging within your easy reach is our splendid subscription proposition. Idleness never wins, energy always. It's not hard to connect yourself with a going proposition like this. Just determine you will succeed and write us for particulars. Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—HOUSES.

I WANT to put a tenant in your house. Chas. P. Glover, 6 Auburn ave.

RENTING! RENTING!
WE HAVE DEMAND FOR MORE RESIDENCES AND STORES THAN WE CAN SUPPLY. IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY RENTED PROMPTLY, LIST IT WITH US. W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON, 12 S. BROAD.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

TWO rooms in refined family; four men or two couples; walking distance; hot bath; all conveniences; reasonable rates. Bell phone 720-J West.

234 PEACHTREE, most delightful location in the city; large choice front room, with board, for couple or gentlemen.

NEW ARLINGTON HOTEL, 85 Marietta st., offers excellent accommodations to hotel guests who want a reasonable hotel when they expect to remain longer than a week. Also special rate to regular boarders.

BOARD for couple or gentlemen; private. 41 Highland ave. 2718-L Ivy.

WANTED—FARMS.

WANTED—Farms for cash customers. W. H. Burke, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second-hand furniture, office and household goods. Highest cash price. A. Springer, 25 S. Pryor st. Bell 1526.

WANTED—Runabout auto. Give maker's name and year of manufacture. State where can be seen. Price must be reasonable. Runabout, Box 11, Station A, City.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE repairs done with neatness and dispatch to satisfaction. 64 S. Forsyth st. Southern Auto and Equipment Co.

GASOLINE, 12½c in 10-gallon lots. Vacuum Mobile Oil, 50c in 5-gallon lots. 64 S. Forsyth st., Southern Auto and Equipment Co.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A. J. MAYFIELD,
Real Estate and Renting Agent, 49 S. Pryor street, corner Hunter street. Office hours 10 to 2 and 5 to 7. Balance of time given to outdoor work, collecting rents and looking after property. List your property with me and it will have my personal attention. Phones: Atlanta 729, Bell 2080.

LOST.

LOST—Either in Kimball house or on car going to Ponce de Leon, $140—four $10 bills had not been separated. Return to Clerk Kimball house and receive $25 reward.

LOST—Irish setter; when last seen had on collar with short piece of rope. Reward for any information. Both phones 328.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 S. Broad.

EIGHT-ROOM house, two baths, corner lot, good condition. 36 West Baker. Apply on premises or phone 1065-J. Ivy.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin, giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 612. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Decatur, Ga., three five-room newcottages, with hot and cold water, electric lights, bath room, centrally located, on car line. Apply to Dr. H. R. Jewett, 514 The Grand.

FURNISHED HOUSES.
ATTRACTIVE, furnished house to rent to desirable family who will board owner and her daughter of 11. House has 9 rooms and all modern conveniences, and is located in best residence section, eighth ward, three doors from Peachtree. Adress "Exchange," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

ONE 4 and one 5-room apartment in the Corinthian, West Peachtree and Hunnicutt. Chas. P. Glover, 6 Auburn ave.

TWO up-to-date steam-heated apartments, 81 Summit avenue; gas logs, hot and cold water, janitor service. Call 2583 Ivy.

TWO 5-room apartments in The Stafford. 32 Carnegie place. Apply at 16 West Ellis street.

ONE elegant 5 and 6-room apartment in The Avalon. Electric elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators and all modern conveniences. Nothing to equal them in the city. E. M. Yow, Bell phone 1017 Ivy.

STEAM HEATED 6-room apartment in the Savoy, 11 W. Baker st., right at Peachtree. Close in; modern and elegant. Sept. 1. Mr. Hardin, 202 Candler bldg. Phone M. 2218.

FOR RENT—HOTELS.

HOTEL BELLVUE, formerly Ballard House, 201 Peachtree street, newly improved throughout; electric lights, elevators, steam heat, 40 bedrooms, 15 baths, partially furnished. J. F. Leary, owner, on premises.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LARGEST bicycle and automobile supply house in the south, southern distributers. Yale, Hudson, Snell and Pierce bicycles. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Write for catalog. Elyea-Austell Co., 35 N. Pryor st.

TRY our pure Sherwood Whisky, 69c bottle, $2.75 per gal. Old Overholt $2.75 per gal. Buchu gin, 85c. qt. California wines $1 per gallon. Bottled in bond whiskies 73c qt. Best corn whisky 89c qt. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price list upon request. Agents wanted. The John Wedderburn Company, Leading Liquor Dealers of Washington, D. C.

CALL BELL PHONE
4,400 Main,
or Atlanta phone
3
for quick, reliable white messengers. Gate City Messenger Service, 49-A S. Pryor street.

MEDICAL.

DROPSY cured; give quick relief; all swelling removed in 8 to 15 days. Trial treatment free to every sufferer. Write to Dr. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY,
Real Estate,
221 Century Bldg.
BELL PHONE 5168.

$2,900 FOR the best and prettiest residence lot on the north side of the city for the price. Fine street, extra fine size, elegant neighborhood, east front, fine shade, and all street improvements. A rare chance at a sacrifice bargain.

$2,000 FOR lovely Ansley Park lot. Beautiful east front and splendid location. Cheaper than ever offered before, for special reasons. Also another one out there for $1,325 and another beautiful corner for $1,500, all three of which are splendid bargains.

$1,800 FOR North Boulevard lot. Special reduced price, and the size and location will surprise you.

$6,250 FOR an elegant new 8-room house on beautiful corner lot and in splendid north side neighborhood. Never offered before. Easy terms.

$1,300—Ansley Park lot. It's a special price on it, as owner needs the money and is going to sell it. I also have another beautiful corner out there for $1,500, and they are both elegant bargains.

BEAUTIFUL Juniper street home. Splendid house of 9 rooms and nice servant's room. Large lot and fine shade. Elegant neighborhood. Easy terms.

I HAVE a splendid list of north side homes and residences, as well as some nice ones in West End, Inman Park and on south side of the city. Also a fine list of Ansley Park lots.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 26 business college desks. Constitution Publishing Co.

FOR SALE—One five-ton ice making machine, complete and in good condition. Big Bargain, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Herring-Hall-Marvin fireproof safes. Stock complete. Expert safe opening and repairing. Howard Safe and Vault Co.

UP-TO-DATE mailing and classified lists for sale. W. J. Dibble, Accountant. 1527 Candler Bldg. Atlanta, Ga. Bell phone 3425.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horsepower fly wheel, 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face; 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

FOR SALE—Three to four cars high-class junk (wrought and cast-iron); also a lot of brass. In writing state price f. o. b. shipping point. Address Variety Works, Dawson, Ga.

We Make Show Cases,
Bank and Store Fixtures.
Southern Fixture & Cabinet Co.,
20-22 Trinity Ave.

FOR SALE—COAL.
STEAM and domestic coal in carload lots direct from our mines at Jellico to dealers and steam users; all grades.
The Jellico Coal and Coke Co.,
Jellico, Tenn.

IF YOU are interested, now is the time to investigate. We have some exceptional bargains in cash registers of all makes, both new and second-hand, at prices as low as $15. The Southern Second-Hand Branch, The National Cash Register Co., 24 S. Broad st.

ATLANTA Buggy Company, Marietta st. and Ponders ave., invite prospective buyers to call at their factory sales room and inspect a few samples of White Star "A" grade vehicles made up for city use. Telephone Main 50.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, the successful Psychic Palmist, leaves for the west September 1. Be sure to consult her before she leaves. She advises on love, family, business affairs, marriages, changes, investments, law suits, lost articles, etc. 75 Trinity avenue, between Pryor and Central.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

E. RIVERS REALTY CO.,
8 W. Alabama Street.
Both Phones 1207-1208.

THE ENTIRE HOUSE trimmed in beautiful hardwood, piano finish. Hardwood floors, polished like glass. First floor has picturesque arrangement of spacious reception hall, with drawing room and library combined. Dining room is magnificently finished and every modern equipment contained therein. Large butler's pantry, and kitchen, store room and pantry. Second floor all in hardwood finish, contains six bed rooms, three baths, linen room, and every accessory to a thoroughly well-appointed and elegant home. All windows are plate glass. Fine barn, with two servants' rooms above; cement driveways and walks; stone foundation all around the house. Large, roomy basement, with modern hot-water heating plant of economical operation, and makes every room pleasant as springtime. Corner lot, level as your parlor floor. Grass, flowers and shade. Brickwork perfect in finish and workmanship. If you want a lovely home, on one of the swellest north side streets, in the choicest section of Atlanta, for $10,000 less than cost, come in person and see us about this place. We cannot answer inquiries about it over the phone, as the information must be confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WEYMAN & CONNORS.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

MORTGAGE LOANS on Atlanta real estate. Established since 1889. S. B. Turman & Co., cor. Broad and Ala. sts.

LOANS on Atlanta real estate, 1 to 5 years. Lowest rates. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama st., Century Bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount; 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

MONEY to loan on real estate. Lowest rates. No delays. Buy purchase money notes. Chas. Herman, r. 201-2 Temple Ct.

SIX per cent money to loan on best Atlanta property. Also local funds 7 to 8 per cent. W. A. Foster and Raymond Robson, 12 South Broad street.

PRIVATE party will discount double name paper in amounts up to $2,000, three or four months. Private, P. O. Box 390.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others without security; easy payments; offices 66 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell Bldg.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS.
CORRESPONDENCT invited from natural product companies, such as coal mines, quarries, cement, brick, lumber, water power and electrical transmission, for negotiation of loans $50,000 to $500,000. W. E. Campe Co., 1204 Candler building, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY in any quantity. Interest from 5 per cent up, according to amount borrowed. If you have any central property on which you desire a loan you can get it here cheap, and on short notice. Money now in the bank subject to check. Will make small loans, but prefer to make large ones. It will pay you to investigate. Everything strictly confidential. Ask for Mr. Hammond, 323-4 Empire building, or phone Bell, Main 1474.

AUCTIONS.

B. BERNARD, the live auctioneer, at 20 South Pryor, will buy or sell you out. 'Phone Bell 2306. Special attention given to sales from premises.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.
PANAMA HATS.
Cleaned and reshaped.....50c
SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS.
Cleaned and reshaped.....50c
With new band, sweat and binding..$1
Bands, sweats or bindings, each (extra).....25c
Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Latest styles, best work.
ACME HATTERS,
100½ Whitehall St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

NO REASON, NO EXCUSE
For your not owning your own home, when we offer you a strictly modern six-room cottage on good north side street for $2,750 and on terms of $100 cash and $30 per month.
M. L. THROWER.

WALKER DUNSON.
Real Estate, 409 Equitable. Phone 2187.

WEST END, you know, is one of the most delightful residence sections of Atlanta, and yet we can sell you a 10-room house, on Peeples, just south of Gordon, with hardwood floors, porcelain baths on both floors, handsome cabinet mantels, and, in fact, every modern convenience; on a level lot, with fine shade, 60x150; driveway on side; for a very low price, because the owner is leaving the city. See about this at once. Price $6,500.

OGLETHORPE—Six-room cottage, built for a home and a little gem; cabinet mantels, porcelain bath and every convenience; fruit trees, chicken house, fine sodded yard; lots of roses, and a splendid lot 63x150. Easy terms. Price $3,500.

CREW ST.—Seven-room cottage, in nice condition; fine lot 65x200; less than five minutes' walk from the capitol. Price $4,000.

WILLOW ST.—Six-room cottage, cabinet mantels, porcelain bath, gas and electricity; very conveniently arranged, and is a delightful neighborhood; just off of Peachtree and North ave. Easy terms. Price $4,350.

PONCE DE LEON AVE.—Eight-room, new home, cabinet mantels, porcelain bath, gas and electricity; everything up-to-date. Easy terms. Price $7,000.

NORTH BOULEVARD—Near Greenwood, elevated lot 52x200. A bargain for $1,700.

C. H. WELLS & CO.
207 4th Nat. Bank Bldg.

OAKLAND CITY—Right on the car line, beautiful, new 9-room, two-story home, large level corner lot; fine shade, good garden; convenient to school, and all right in every way. $5,000; easy terms. We know of nothing nicer in the way of a suburban home.

ELEVEN-ROOM, two-story house, every convenience, perfect condition, two baths, servant's room, barn and carriage house; Pryor street, 15 minutes' walk from the center of the city. For sale or exchange; easy terms, big bargain.

BEAUTIFUL new 9-room home, Inman Park; well built, very best material; every convenience; choice location, $6,500. You can't equal it for $7,500 anywhere on the north side of the city. $1,250 cash, and $50 per month will buy it. Do not phone us about these; come and let us show them to you.

GOOD COTTAGE HOME, 6 rooms, north side, Jackson street; large east front lot; a perfect home, with every convenience. $5,250; $1,000 cash and $40 per month. Do not phone; come to see us about it, if interested.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

H. C. STOCKDELL, HENRY B. SCOTT.
STOCKDELL & SCOTT,
1009-11 PRUDENTIAL BLDG.

TEN acres on Roswell road, near Buckhead, all under fence, 7 acres in cultivation, and 3 acres in pasture; 6-room house, barn and other buildings. 125 fruit trees, half-acre in strawberries; good well and spring. $3,000.

LARGE corner lot on Copenhill avenue, elevated, and can be subdivided into four choice residence lots. $2,000.

TWO-STORY house, on North Jackson street, 8 rooms; bath on each floor; large corner lot; built for a home, and nothing but the best material used, original cost $8,500; can be bought for $6,500. This is worth investigating.

CHOICE residence on best part of Juniper street, 10 rooms, bath on each floor, lot 50x195 feet, elevated and well shaded. $8,750.

FURNACE-HEATED house on West Fifth street, 9 rooms, lot 60x190 feet. $6,000. Servant's house on lot.

400 ACRES of fine farming and pasture land, situated on car line, near Atlanta. Can be bought for about $40 per acre; subdivided into small tracts and sold at large profit.

WHY PAY RENT·

WHEN YOU CAN, BY INVESTING $8.00 PER THOUSAND COME INTO POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN HOME? THIS $8.00 YOU PAY ONCE A MONTH. NO FEE OR CHAGE OF ANY KIND. YOU CAN GET A HOME AT LESS THAN YOU ARE NOW PAYING RENT. IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND INVESTIGATE. REMEMBER, ONLY $8.00 PER MONTH ON EACH $1,000. A $3,000 HOME ONLY COSTS YOU $24.00 A MONTH UNTIL PAID FOR. AGENTS WANTED.

SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE CO.,
323-4-5 Empire Bldg.,
Bell Phone, Main 1474.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FURNITURE REPAIRED.

Bell Phone Main 3662. Atlanta Phone 3662.
WALKER & ORCHARD,
127 WHITEHALL STREET.
Contracts taken for high-grade refinishing, repairing and upholstering. Mission furniture to order. Packing and shipping a specialty.

ACCOUNTANTS.

A. J. HALTIWANGER & CO., Accountants and Auditors, 1527 Candler Bldg. Bell phone 3425.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing. 77 Whitehall st. Phone 1576.

SEWING MACHINES.

LIGHT running sewing machines for sale or rent. All makes repaired. The Standard Sewing Machine Co., 58 South Broad street. Both phone 2105.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.

EASTMAN KODAKS.
GLENN'S KODAK DEPT.
69 Whitehall St.
(Ground Floor.)

BICYCLES.

ELYEA-AUSTELL CO., 35 N. Pryor St.
Racycles, Miami, Fulton, Premier. Indian Motorcycle. Cadillac Autos. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING.

CHARLES B. ROGERS,
Electrical Contractor.
'Phone Main 2213. 24 East Hunter St.

KODAKS.

GLENN'S KODAK DEPT.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING,
69 Whitehall St.
(Ground Floor.)

STORAGE.

MORRIS STORAGE and Transfer Co., 6 South Broad street. Furniture, pianos stored, packed, shipped. Separate rooms. Bell, 164; Atlanta, 127.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ANTI-TRUST prices on shingles, laths and all sizes and grades of lumber. Car lots a specialty. R. J. Craig & Co., 166 Whitehall. Bell phone 5043 Main; Atlanta phone 1734.

SHOE REPAIRING.

MEN'S shoes half-soled, sewed, 75c; nailed, 50c; Morgan & Wright rubber heels, 40c; good rubber heels, 25c. Gwinn's Shoe Repairing, corner Marietta and Broad, corner Whitehall and Mitchell. Best white oak leather. Bell phone. Shoes called for and delivered.

PHONOGRAPHS.

LARGEST stock of talking machines and records in the south. We sell at wholesale only. Write for catalog and prices. Elyea-Austell Co., 35 N. Pryor st.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY, wholesale and retail. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, East Hunter and Terry streets, two blocks below capitol.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

PAUL BURKERT. Umbrellas re-covered, 1 Viaduct place. Phone Main 5100.

MATTRESS RENOVATING.

FEATHERS cleaned, bought and sold. Call Hollingsworth Mattress Co. The best work. Bell phone Main 2562-J; Atlanta 1178.

TAILORING.

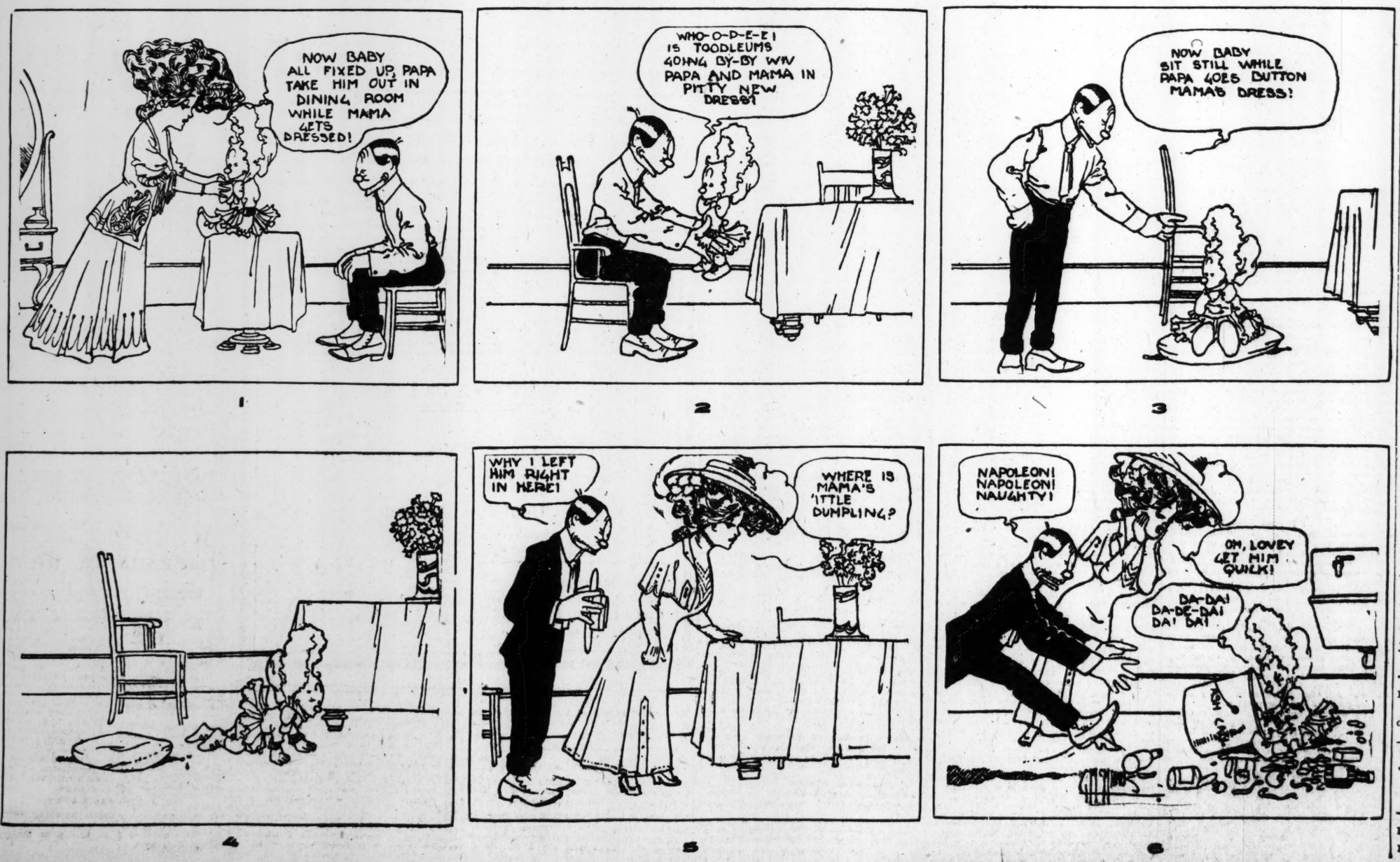
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E. B. WRIGHT, MERCHANT TAILOR,
30 E. ALABAMA ST.
Everything new and up-to-date. All of the latest novelties just received.

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FRANK C. DAVIS & CO.,
326 Empire Bldg.
"We Sell Farms."

NORMAN & FORD,
REAL ESTATE, renting agents and business brokers, 16 North Pryor St., Kimball House.

THE NEWLYWEDS—THEIR BABY—By George McManus



Low Round-Trip Rates
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
FROM ATLANTA

Toledo, Ohio.....$20.90
Tickets on sale Aug. 27, 28, 29 and 30. Limit to return Sept. 15, with privilege of extension to Oct. 15, on payment of fee of $1.00.

Richmond, Va.....$16.75
Tickets on sale Sept. 6, 7, 8 and 9. Limit to return Sept. 20.

LaCarne, Ohio.....$28.05
Tickets on sale Aug. 13 to 31. Limit to return Sept. 3.

Algoric, Mich.....$26.80
Tickets on sale Aug. 27, 28 and 29. Limit to return Sept. 10.

Fort Worth, Texas.$32.95
Tickets on sale Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Limit to return Sept. 30.

Birmingham, Ala....$6.85
Tickets on sale Sept. 5 and 6. Limit to return Sept. 12.

Birmingham, Ala....$6.85
Tickets on sale Aug. 25, 26 and 27. Limit to return Aug. 31.

Lexington, Ky.....$11.95
Tickets on sale Sept. 13, 14 and 15. Limit to return Sept. 23. Two days' stop-over in Chattanooga going or returning, if desired.

Thro Sleeper to Asheville, 8:45 p. m.

Proportionately low rates from other points. Call on Southern Railway agents for tickets, reservations and complete information, or

J. L. MEEK, A. G. P. A. JAS. FREEMAN, D. P. A.
City Office, No 1 Peachtree Street.

FOR SALE

On Washington St., large house on corner lot, 58x150, for $5,500.

See

LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE—RENTING
28 Peachtree Street

BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WINTHROP DORMITORY.

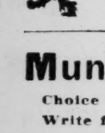
Sealed bids will be received at the office of D. B. Johnson, president Winthrop college, Rock Hill, S. C., for the construction of a dormitory building to be erected on the grounds of Winthrop college and for the heating of said building, until noon of September 15, 1908. Each bid for construction of the building must be accompanied by certified check for $5,000 and each heating bid by a certified check for $200 made payable to D. B. Johnson, president, as a guarantee that if awarded the contract the successful bidder will execute the contract and furnish bond as required by the specifications. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications may be seen at Winthrop college and at the office of Edwards & Walter, No. 631 Candler building, Atlanta, Ga., on and after August 28, 1908.

Contractors wishing to bid may obtain drawings and specifications from the architects by depositing certified check of $25 as a guarantee that they will present a bona fide bid on the plans and specifications and as a guarantee of their safe return to the office of Edwards & Walter, architects, without cost to said architects.

D. B. JOHNSON,
O. B. MARTIN,
W. J. RODDY,
Committee for Trustees.


DISEASES OF MEN


My work on Diseases of Men, representing 30 years' experience with these difficult and delicate cases, is now ready. Treats on **Syphilis** (Blood Poison), **Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Hygiene, Impotence,** etc.; also various Health essays, including one on **Brain and Nerve Exhaustion.** Those who will appreciate honest, conscientious service, without glittering promises and guarantees that mean nothing but disappointment, may consult me free of charge. Office hours—8 a. m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, to 2. Copy will be sent sealed on request. Address or call on


Dr. WM. M. BAIRD,
16½ South Broad Street (cor. Broad and Alabama),
Atlanta, Ga.


Municipal Bonds
Choice Issues Always on Hand.
Write for Descriptive Circulars.
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WILLIAM E. BUSH,
Investment Securities,
Augusta, Ga.

DR. E. E. BRAGG,
Osteopathist
And
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Office 324-25 Century Building.
Hours 9 to 5. Bell Phone.

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FINE WHISKEY
Write us promptly and you will place yourself in position to receive
FREE of COST a FULL QUART
of the Best Straight Whiskey Made.
SECURITY COMP'Y, 18 Water St., Chicago
Name
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Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman, Attorneys at Law.
Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Long distance telephone 3023, 3024 and 3025, Atlanta, Ga.

Farms and Farmers

Address all letters intended for this department to Col. R. J. Redding Editor of Farm and Farmers Department Griffin, Georgia

The Necessity for Commercial Fertilizers.

In the first settlement of a new country two conditions are present which relate, although remotely, to the use of commercial fertilizers and in a negative way. These are (1) the virgin character of the soil, and (2) the relative abundance of land. Our forefathers concerned themselves mainly with the operations of clearing away the original forest and removing the stumps and roots. There was no apparent necessity for clearing up and cultivating the poorer soils, when the vast expanse of woodland and prairie, reaching from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and beyond, permitted choice of the richer and more productive areas. There seemed to be no good reason why a farmer should bother about his first cleared fields wearing out and becoming less productive, when there was plenty of land over the fence and "in the woods," to supply new fields for plow and hoe. It was a part of the regular routine to "clear a new ground" every year, and occasionally to throw out of cultivation a field as "worn out" to grow up in "broom sedge" and old field pines or other secondary growth.

Before many generations had passed by the plenty of land and scarcity of people was changed to plenty of people and a scarcity of land, especially along the Atlantic side of the country. Very little of the original woodland remained to be cleared and this was mostly of the poorer and less productive character. The wave of westward immigration very rapidly extended these conditions. Of course many provident farmers husbanded their home manurial resources, developed a more conservative system of farming and by judicious rotation of grain and forage crops the increased production of livestock and the development of dairying; with the result that much of the farming lands of the older states has become more productive than when just reclaimed from the forest. Indeed, the educated, intelligent farmer has learned that it is his duty not simply to conserve the fertility of the soil as he found it, but to increase its fertility and productiveness as far as possible to beyond its original capacity. The cost of preparing the soil, cost of the seed and planting the same and the cultivation of an acre of land yielding ten bushels of wheat, or one-third of a bale of cotton, or five hundred pounds of tobacco per acre, are practically the same as they would be on an acre that yields twice or three times the above amount. In the one case there is probably no profit to the farmer. He ekes out little more than a bare subsistence after paying for his labor. In the other there will be an increasing scale of profit, almost in direct proportion to the increase in crop production.

The remedy is to improve the soil conditions so that the yield of crops will be limited only by conditions of seasons and climate, and not by soil conditions and the supply of plant food.

Home manures are good, in their way, as improvers of soil conditions, but the supply is rarely sufficient on the one hand to meet the losses of plant food from the soil resulting from the removal of crops to markets, and on the other hand, the losses from leaching and washing away to the rivers and finally to the ocean. Moreover, home manures are badly "balanced," bulky, and hard to handle, and their contents of plant food is not readily available to the crops. Those losses together sum up a large total annually of soluble mineral elements of the soil that may be only partly replaced by the use of farm manures, and even those elements that are returned to the soil in the manures are mainly what had been just previously taken from the soil in the grain and forage produced by the latter and fed to animals. So then, in spite of all that we may do in this way to conserve the plant food supply, the time is gradually approaching when it will be so depleted that profitable farming can no longer be carried on unless supplied from outside the farm. And this is true, in spite of the fact that analysis shows that a surprisingly large amount of these plant food minerals is present in every acre of available soil. But by far the greater part of the soil supply (in fact, nearly all of it) exists in an insoluble and utterly unavailable condition and of no more value to the growing crop than so much clean, quartz land or pine saw dust.

It may be added that as recently as twenty-five years ago even the most progressive farmers of states as far east as Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, to say nothing of all the states westward to the Pacific ocean) ridiculed the practice of "buying fertility," as they expressed it, that was so prevalent in the Atlantic states. But now there are but few states in the union in which these concentrated plant food ingredients are not more or less manufactured, sold and used. The necessity for their use is now quite generally recognized as according to the order of nature, reason and expediency.

Farm Correspondence.

CUTTING AND SHOCKING CORN.

R. N. Anderson, Farmington, Ga.—I have 6 acres in upland corn, which is nothing extra, but fairly good. Labor is scarce, so I believe to cut the whole thing down would be a saving in labor as well as feed. I can get a machine to cut it with which cuts one row at a time and piles. Will you please advise me when to cut, what stage the fodder and corn should be in, how long to leave in piles as machine leaves it, how long to stay in shocks, and if I should hate twine to tie shocks with? Which is the best, the old way, pulling fodder and corn or to cut and save altogether? Please give me an early reply, for I shall wait to hear and my fodder won't stand very long. Stamp inclosed. Many thanks for kindness.

Answer: The proper time to cut and shock corn, instead of pulling the blades in the usual way, is about one week or such a matter later than the stage at which you would "pull fodder" were you to continue that ancient practice.

There is no necessity for leaving the cut stalks in piles at all, but you may shock as fast as you cut, putting about 300 stalks in a shock. I have repeatedly cut and shocked immediately after a heavy shower, when the stalks were "as wet as water could make them."

The corn should remain in the shocks from four to six weeks, or possibly longer. If there be no rainfall, excepting light showers, the corn and stalks will be sufficiently dry and cured in four or five weeks.

You should make the shocks carefully and tie tightly just below the tassles, using two strands of binders' twine. Make a "shocker" thus: Get a light skinned pole, or a 3x3 scantling, about 10 or 12 feet long. Put two legs, 5 or 6 feet long, in one end like an ordinary saw-bench. About 4 or 5 feet back from the legs bore an inch and a half hole and provide a loose pin about 6 feet long to be inserted in the hole. Place the shocker where you wish to make a shock, with the loose pin inserted. Lay an armful in each corner of the cross formed by the rod and the scantling and repeat until the shock shall be large enough. You can then stand on the shocker and do the tieing act. There is a patent tightener made for the purpose of drawing the tops of the stalks very tightly together, but this will do very well: Tie an ordinary trace-chain or hame-ring in one end of a piece of plow line (a sash cord is better) 8 feet long. Sling the ring end around the shock, catch it as it comes around, put the loose end through the ring and pull tightly as you can and lock it temporarily. Now tie with two strands of binder twine and then remove the tightener and the job is finished. Care should be taken to jab every armful of stalks firmly down, so that every stalk may touch the ground. In a week or ten days go around and tighten all the binders.

CUTTING AND SHOCKING CORN.

John E. Miller, Gainesville, Ga.—You ask for experience of those who have cut and shocked their corn. Excepting one year in Virginia that I let the fodder stand and turned cattle in after husking the corn to eat the fodder I have always cut and shocked the corn. The best results was when I owned a shredder and three-horse railway power. I hauled the whole fodder into the barn and shredded it when needed on rainy days. I believe well cured shredded fodder equal to Timothy hay.

I have lived in Georgia nearly five years and have always cut and shocked my corn; never pulled a bundle of blades or bought a cotton seed hull in my life. I feed shredded fodder to horses and cattle in the barn or hay to horses in the barn and whole fodder to horses and cattle in the lot. I will guarantee that nine out of ten, if they will put the chain to the land and corn on the scales, will raise hay shred or buy the other fellow's fodder. Now wake up, brother, and let loose your grandfather's coattail.

(1) MOON-FARMING. (2) POTATO BUGS. (3) TURNIPS AND ONIONS.

George T. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.—Please answer the following in the columns of The Constitution:

(1) Does the changing of the moon have any effect on the planting of vegetables; for instance, I have heard that Irish potatoes should be planted only during dark nights. Is there any truth in it?

(2) What is the best way to keep off potato bugs?

(3) Is corn "smut" injurious to cattle?

(4) During what months can turnip salad and onions be planted and oblige?

Answer—1. The changes of the moon have no effect whatever on any operation or process connected with farming or gardening, excepting that when the moon is shining one can see objects at night without artificial light, and may therefore plow, or hoe, or split rails at night if he wishes to do so. It is high time that every one should give up such superstitions.

2. Spray the plants as soon as the bugs appear in numbers—especially when the young bugs commence hatching—with a solution of one-half pound of Paris green in fifty gallons of water. Or dust them (from an old flour sack) when the foliage is wet, with half a pound of Paris green mixed with fifteen pounds of cheap flour, or twenty pounds of powdered slaked lime. Repeat as often as may be necessary.

3. No. A cow may eat a peck of it every day without the least injury.

4. Turnips may be sown from July 20 to October 1, and from February 1 to April 1. Onions may be planted from September to March.

RENEWING A STRAWBERRY PATCH.

J. T. Cothran, Rock Hill, S. C.—Please advise me through The Constitution the best way to renovate a strawberry patch that has been in bearing three or four years. The strawberries are in bed rows about 2½ feet apart with an open furrow between. I have been thinking of putting manure in the middle furrow and take a turn plow and turn the rows of vines in the middle on the manure. Do you think there would be enough of the plants survive for a stand? Please advice me as to the best plan.

Answer—The only correct and profitable method would be to destroy the old patch and start a new one in a different place. Two years, at most three years, is the limit of profitable strawberry culture on same land.

WORM COLIC OF MULE.

Mrs. B. E. Barksdale, Cochran, Ga.—I have a mule that turns up her upper lip and seems to be in pain, lies down and rolls over, coughs and seems to get her breath hard, froths at the mouth. It takes her two or three weeks to get over this. Can you give me any information that will do her any good?

Answer—The symptoms as described indicate that the mule has worms and worm colic. Give twice a day for three or four days a drench of one ounce of spirits of turpentine and two or three ounces of linsed oil, to be followed on the fourth day by a physic of one ounce of Barbados aloes. Or, instead, you may give 2 to 4 drams of santonine with 1 to 2 drams of calomel, followed in six hours by 1 quart of raw linseed oil. Bad drinking water is the usual cause of warms in horses, mules and cattle.

"STIFLE OUT" OF MULE.

W. E. Hicks, Piedmont, Ala.—Can you tell me what is the matter with my mule? She is 4 years old and has something like the cramp in her hind leg. The first I noticed of this was at the age of 2 years. When I bring her out in the mornings she can't move her leg forward and when she walks forward her leg drags on the ground. This continues from five minutes to one hour. She can stand on her legs, but when she goes to walk it seems like her leaders is drawn or a catch in her joints. When she first moves her leg she steps high like she was stringhalted and when she walks a few steps she gets all right. This appears the most in her left hind leg. It appears about every month or two.

Answer: The ailment is commonly known as "stifled," or "stifled out," but the correct name is psedoluxation of the stifle joint, or false dislocation of the patella, or kneecap. The stifle joint is the one next to the flank of a horse (or mule), and corresponds to the knee-joint of a man. A partial displacement of this patella, or kneecap, is the cause of the trouble, and this is due to a fall; or a struggle to rise when down; or to a kick; sometimes to a lack of tonicity of structure and general ability. When it is so bad that the leg is stretched out straight behind, tie a rope below the fetlock and pull the leg forward with force, and at the same time forcibly push the patella, or kneecap, forward and inward so as to make it slip into its proper position. Foment the joint with warm water, or cold douches, and give entire liberty in a box stall or in the pasture. Thoroughly rub into the skin over and around the joint any good liniment (Sloan's Blood and Bone Liniment is good) once or twice a day. You may have to resort to blistering.

GARGET OF COW.

C. C. Grimes, Newnan, Ga.—I will ask you for a remedy for a cow. I have a cow that I raised. She is 6 years old and has been healthy all her life until twelve days ago she came up lowing and with her udder swelled just as tight as it could be and she wouldn't eat anything. She will now eat a little, but gives no milk. She has a calf 2 months old. There seems to be no reason for her to get that way on good pasture of Bermuda grass, crab grass and swamp grass. But one side of her sack is swelled, but the other side don't give any milk. It don't seem to be sore. I bored her horns and they were hollow. I bathed her head with turpentine.

Answer: It is a case of garget, or inflammation of the udder, which might have been relieved if it had been promptly and properly treated. It has now run on so long without effective treatment that it has assumed the chronic form, and it is extremely doubtful if the bag can be brought into healthy functional condition again. The proper treatment at this stage is as follows: Mix well together two drams of pure iodine and two ounces of clean lard and rub a little on the bag every other day (rub in well) until it becomes soft. Milk regularly, using patience and gentleness, and thus aid in the process of softening and of restoring the milk function.

At the very outset the cow should have been given a drench of one and a half pounds of Epsom salts in half gallon of cold water, together with one ounce of pulverized ginger, and when the salts had operated one-half ounce of saltpeter in the drinking water twice a day for three or four days. The udder should also have been bathed well, one hour at a time, three times a day, with hot water, and after each bathing rub well in a little of a lotion of one-half ounce sulphate of zinc, half ounce of sugar of lead in one quart of water.

(1.) ALFALFA CULTURE. (2.) LEGUMES FOR COVER CROP.

H. M. J., Troy, Ala.—As I have always gained a lot of information from your valuable paper, I think you are doing a great work. May I ask you a few questions?

(1.) When is the proper time to sow alfalfa, how prepare land, how much and what kind of fertilizer must be used and how many seed should be sown?

(2.) Of the various legumes which is the better kind to sow for winter grazing and to turn under later for a crop of humus? Some recommend vetch, while others recommend some of the clovers. Would it be better to sow both together? How many seed per acre of whatever kind you recommend.

Answer—(1) Any time during the month of October. The soil should be very rich and thoroughly prepared, and also as free as may be of seeds of grass and weeds. Select a time for sowing when there is a sufficient season in the ground to cause prompt germination. But I send you copy of a little bulletin on alfalfa culture, prepared by myself, which will give you all needed information on its culture. I may say that the soil should be prepared and the seed should be sown and covered in just as you would sow rutabagas for a premium crop, and I would have the rows thirty inches apart.

(2) Vicia villosa, or "hairy" vetch, is probably better as a land improver than is Vicia sativa or "common" vetch, as it will flourish better on a thinner soil. Crimson clover is an excellent renovator, but will not succeed so well on poor land. Bur clover is preferred by some. The seeds of the latter, if in the burs, should be sown by August, in order to give time for the burs to soften. There would be no objection to sowing vetch and crimson clover together.

GREASE-HEEL OF HORSE.

H. H. Baggett, Maros, Ala.—I have a mule that has something the matter with his left fore foot. It is not swollen one particle as I can see. It is sore on the back part and on top of his heel below the ankle joint. I have examined it thoroughly and fail to find anything sticking in it. He is lame and limps all the time. When he is worked to the plow, wagon or travels any distance for two or three hours he gets so he can hardly go. I have tried several kinds of liniment and turpentine, but it don't seem to do any good. Now please tell me what you think of it and what to do for him, as I need him in my crop every day.

Answer: It is probably a case of grease-heel, or possibly no more than scratches, the treatment for both being practically the same. The disease is caused and aggravated by standing in a filthy stable, or running in a filthy barn yard. Removal of the cause and strict attention to cleanliness are the first requisites in treatment. First, give the horse a dose of physic, say one ounce of aloes, dissolved in half pint of boiling water, then add half pint of cold water and drench. After the physic has operated give one of the following powders every night in a bran mash: Powder and mix 4 ounces each of saltpeter and copperas and divide into twenty-four powders. Also apply a poultice of linseed meal, or of boiled and mashed turnips, or of bran, changing twice a day until the scurfy part is clean, then rub once daily with an ointment of 1 ounce of oxide of zinc with two ounces of vaseline.

RHEUMATISM, PROBABLY.

J. F. Sharp, Rutan, Ala.—I have a horse 9 years old that began to get stiff in hind legs and back eight months ago and grew worse. Three months ago he could scarcely walk at all and got stiff in front legs and hind ones. He has been better for the last few weeks. His shoulders on either side of breast have gotten larger. He bears his weight on one front foot at a time. Can you tell me what the trouble is and give a cure? Inclosed find stamp for reply.

Answer—I cannot base a confident diagnosis on the description of the symptoms as given by you, but I am inclined to believe that your horse has rheumatism. This belief would be stronger if there be any swelling or enlargement of the joints. But a horse may have rheumatism and not exhibit any enlargement of the joints. I advise you to treat as follows: Bathe the legs and loins with hot water three times a day, taking care to rub dry. Keep the kidneys active by giving half ounce of saltpetre once daily in his drinking water. After two weeks if the stiffness remains give daily half ounce doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic in a bran mash and continue for three or four weeks. Blister the swollen places by rubbinb in an ointment of 2 drams of cantharides and one ounce of lard and repeat in two weeks.

SPRAIN OF BACK TENDONS.

P. D. Snider, McFall, Ala.—I am a reader of The Constitution and write you for advice. I have a horse that has been lame in his front leg for twelve months. The leaders, or tendons, appear to be enlarged between the hock joint and ——? What would you recommend as a remedy?

Answer: This is a case of sprain of the back tendons, and has reached the stage at which it may be properly called chronic. With proper treatment at the outset, or beginning of the trouble, it might have been relieved long since. You say "between the hock joint and——" (I cannot make out the last word). But you must mean knee instead of hock, because there is no hock joint in the foreleg. This being a chronic case resort should be at once to blistering. Mix 2 drams of cantharides with 1 ounce of lard, and rub in well a little along the course of the tendon, keeping the head of the animal tied up for twenty-four hours. Then wash off the ointment and grease with clean lard. Turn out to pasture, and repeat the blister every two weeks. Absolute rest from labor is essential to a cure.

CHRONIC GARGET OF COW.

William Walker, Ellenboro, N. C.—I have a cow about 2½ years old with a calf 6 months old. The cow has something the matter with her udder. One of the teats swells up at a time and the milk that comes from it is clabber and she is falling in her milk. The swelling will go down, but soon returns. She does not look as well as she should, considering the feed I give her. I will be much obliged for information through The Constitution that will enable me to relieve the trouble.

Answer—It is a case of chronic garget or mammibis. Rub the udder well with camphorated liniment (drug store), or a weak iodine ointment after each milking. Milking should be done with great gentleness. Avoid stripping and pulling the teats, but use squeezing. It is often useful to inject into the teat of the affected quarter after each milking a teaspoonful or two of diluted iodoform, using every precaution to prevent evil results by sterilizing the syringe—dipping it in boiling water before inserting it.

R. J. REDDING.

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One Fourth of July night in London the Empire Music hall advertised special attractions to American visitors. All over the auditorium the union jack and the stars and stripes enfolded one another, and at the interlude were heard "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail, Columbia," while a quartet sang "Down Upon the Swanee River."

Then came the turn of the human encyclopedia, who advanced to the front of the stage and announced himself ready to answer, sight unseen, all questions the audience might proppound.

A volley of queries fired at him, and the encyclopedia breathlessly told the distance of the earth from Mars, the number of bones in the human skeleton, of square miles in the British empire and other equally important facts.

There was a brief pause, in which an American stood up. "What great event took place July 4, 1776?" he propounded in a loud, glad voice.

The human encyclopedia glared at him. "Th' hincident you speeak of, sir, was a hinfamous houtrage."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Proof of It.

(From Judge.)

Casey(after Riley has fallen five stories)—Are yez dead, Pat?

Riley—Oi am.

Casey—Shure, yer such a liar Oi don't know whether to belave yez or not.

Riley—Shure, thot proves Oi'm dead. Yez wudn't dare call me a liar if Oi wur aloive!

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APROPOS EXTRA SESSIONS.

Tomorrow, at 9 a. m., the General Assembly will begin its second extra session under the present Constitution, pursuant to call of the Governor, according to authority in him vested by Article V., Section 1, paragraph 13, of that document. The "Convict Problem" is the occasion. But there are other problems and other sessions. Many business men are holding extra all-night sessions, all by themselves, to consider the advertising problem. "The best" Printing or Lithography is the best advertising, and our patrons will tell them to adjourn sine die right away and put it up to us to-day.

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PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW:—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1908.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 11:00 a. m., September 1, 1908, for furnishing corn, oats, bran, hay and straw at Atlanta, Ga.; Forts Barrancas, Dade, DeSoto and Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Forts Fremont and Moultrie, S. C.; Forts McPherson, Oglethorpe and Screven, Ga.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; and Jackson Barracks, La. Information furnished on application here or to quartermasters at stations named. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof.—SAM R. JONES, Lt. Col. & Chief Quartermaster.

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads, for Information only, but not Guaranteed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, UNION STATION.

No. Arrive From—		No. Depart To—	
86 Chicago	8:35 pm	91 Chicago	6:25 am
1 Nashville	7:30 pm	4 Nashville	8:35 am
83 Nashville	11:55 am	92 Nashville	6:25 pm
13 Rome	8:50 am	2 Rome	5:20 pm
3 Nashville	7:40 am	4 Nashville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC UNION STATION.

Arrive From—		Depart to—	
Brunswick	8 pm	Brunswick	7:40 am
Thomasville	8 pm	Thomasville	7:40 am
Waycross	8 pm	Waycross	7:40 am

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TERMINAL STATION.

No. Arrives From—		No. Departs To—	
14 Cincinnati	12:30 am	36 New York	12:15 am
35 New York	5:00 am	14 Jacks'ville	12:40 am
43 Washng't'n	5:10 am	30 Columbus	5:20 am
18 Jacks'v'lle	5:25 am	13 Cincinnati	5:35 am
12 Shreve'p't.	6:50 am	35 Birm'h'm	6:20 am
17 Toccoa	8:25 am	12 Richm'd	6:55 am
26 Heflin	8:30 am	7 Chatt'ga.	7:20 am
27 Ft. Valley	11:05 am	16 Brunsw'ck.	7:45 am
21 Col'mbus	11:05 am	38 New York	12:40 pm
7 Lum. City	11:40 am	40 Charlotte	1:15 pm
38 Birm'h'm	12:25 pm	15 Chattan'ga.	3:15 pm
8 Chattn'ga.	12:35 pm	28 Birm'h'm.	4:10 pm
39 Charlotte	3:55 pm	18 Toccoa	4:30 pm
37 New York	6:15 pm	22 Columbus	4:50 pm
16 Chattn'ga.	8:35 pm	28 Ft. Valley	5:00 pm
11 Richm'd	9:20 pm	25 Heflin	5:30 pm
15 Brunswick	8:00 pm	10 Macon	6:35 pm
29 Col'mbus.	10:20 pm	44 Wash'n'gtn	8:45 pm
36 Birmh'm.	11:15 pm	11 Shreve'p't.	10:45 pm

Trains marked thus (*) run daily except Sunday. Other trains run daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

No. Arrive from—		No. Depart to—	
41 New York	6:20 am	87 Memphis	6:30 am
32 Memphis	12:10 pm	32 Clinton	7:15 am
88 New York	4:30 pm	32 New York	12:20 pm
33 Clinton	4:45 pm	33 Memphis	4:45 pm
86 Memphis	9:45 pm	88 New York	7:40 pm
32 Birm'ham	12:10 pm	87 Birm'ham	6:30 am
86 Birm'ham	9:45 pm	33 Birm'han	4:45 pm

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